

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1916

Baron Shibusawa	Frontispiece	The War's Vast Horizons	57
The Progress of the World—		BY FRANK H. SIMONDS	
Facing Another Calendar Year	3	<i>With illustrations</i>	
The German Chancellor's Speech	3		
Germany's Internal Conditions	4	Can Germany Go to India?	67
Broad Issues of the War	4	BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS	
What Germany Might Consider	4	<i>With maps and other illustrations</i>	
No Separate Bargains	5		
England in Good Condition	5	The Rumanian Sphinx	71
Efficiency in Military Places	6	BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD	
Relative Comfort in the Trenches	6	<i>With portraits, map, and another illustration</i>	
The War to be Settled on Large Lines	8		
Let Germany Develop Asia Minor	8	Lyman Abbott at Eighty	76
A Partly Clearing Situation	8	<i>With portraits and another illustration</i>	
The Plight of Greece	9		
Constantine Appeals to American Opinion	9	Educating the Immigrant for Citizenship ...	79
Belgium and Greece	11	<i>With illustration</i>	
Submission and Consequences	11		
Greece and Rumania Expectant	12	The Los Angeles Example	81
The Unorganized Neutrals	12	BY CHESTER FERRIS	
Safety Through Foresight	13		
The Ancona Dispute	13	Our Administration of the Philippine Islands	83
Italy's Part in the Affair	14	BY THOMAS LINDSEY BLAYNEY	
Mr. Wilson as a Pan-American	15		
For a Merchant Marine	15	Leading Articles of the Month—	
Regarding "Plots" and "Conspiracies"	16	China's Vital Question	91
More Diplomats Recalled	17	The President's Working Habits	92
Congress at Work Again	17	Woman's Emancipation in Germany and Scandinavia	93
Mr. Garrison and the Philippines	18	American Illiteracy	94
The Country's Finances	18	Rumania's Military Efficiency	95
Secretary Redfield's Annual Report	19	The Boy Scouts	96
Government-Owned Merchant Ships	19	Italy's Territorial Prospects	97
A Boom in Shipbuilding	20	Who Are the Ruthenians?	99
High Ocean Freights the Cause	20	The Prorogation of the Russian Duma ..	100
The Munitions Business	20	Why Fats and Oils Are Contraband of War	102
The Anglo-French Loan	21	England's Neglect of Science	103
British Mobilizing American Stocks	21	The Movement for Industrial Betterment	104
A Venture in World-trade	21	The Child's Body and the Adult's Body ..	105
Japanese-American Amity	22	The Eight-Hour Day from the Manufac-	
New Chinese Dynasty	22	turer's Standpoint	107
Mexico's Experiment	23	General Goethals on the Panama Slides ..	108
National Conventions	23	How the Naval Consulting Board Works	110
<i>With portraits and other illustrations</i>		Fabre, the Virgil of Insects	111
		<i>With portraits and other illustrations</i>	
Record of Current Events	24		
<i>With portraits and other illustrations</i>		The New Books	113
		<i>With portraits and other illustrations</i>	
Uncle Sam as Seen by Foreign Cartoonists ..	30		
War Scenes—East and West	38	Financial News	126
America's Business Boom	43		
BY J. GEORGE FREDERICK			
<i>With portraits, diagrams, and other illustrations</i>			

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BARON SHIBUSAWA, FOREMOST FINANCIER OF JAPAN

DURING the past two months Baron Shibusawa, who, while holding no official post, is recognized in his own country and throughout the world as Japan's leading business man and financier, has made an extended tour of the United States, visiting the San Francisco Fair, and coming East to New York, Boston, Washington, and other centers. The Baron has done more than any other man to make the merchant's calling respectable in his country. He founded the First National Bank of Japan, organized the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, built up commercial training schools, and later devoted a large part of his great wealth to philanthropic causes. His purpose in visiting this country was to interest American capitalists in coöperating with the Japanese for the development of China's vast resources.

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No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Facing Another
Calendar
Year*

When the European war began, at the end of July, 1914, the German troops were assured that it would all be over and that they would be home in time for Christmas. But the highest English authority, Lord Kitchener, said that the war would last three years. At the beginning of the year 1916 the outlook for peace is altogether gloomy. Those Englishmen, like Mr. Charles Trevelyan, who have dared even to hint at an end of the war by other means than complete military victory, are treated with derision and notified not to expect a reëlection to Parliament or any other mark of public esteem or confidence. In Germany, there is perhaps more peace sentiment than in England. But the one recent official utterance on the subject that stands out above all others gives the pacifists no ground for encouragement. We refer to the speech of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, at the opening of the Reichstag, December 9, whose careful statements took the form of a reply to a previously arranged inquiry on behalf of certain Social Democratic members of the body, with Dr. Philip Scheidemann as their spokesman, in advocacy of a German proposal.

*The German
Chancellor's
Speech*

The occasion was one of great brilliancy and formality; and important personages of the Government, the army and navy, and the diplomatic corps, were present to hear the Chancellor's answer to the Socialist interpellation as phrased in the following sentence: "Is the Imperial Chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he would be willing to enter into peace negotiations?" The Chancellor gave his reasons why Germany could not set forth a peace program. He reviewed the facts and developments of the war, and set them over against the current statements in

England and other Allied countries, that the war must go on until Germany is crushed or annihilated. He thought that for Germany to make peace proposals at this time would lengthen rather than shorten the war. "If our enemies," he said, "make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them. Fully conscious of our unshaken military successes, we decline responsibility for continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the whole world." He reviewed the Balkan situation with Bulgaria as a new factor, with Serbia for the present eliminated, and with the Entente powers menacing Greece.



GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

"We are ready for peace. We decline to accept responsibility for continuation of the war."—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

From *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia)

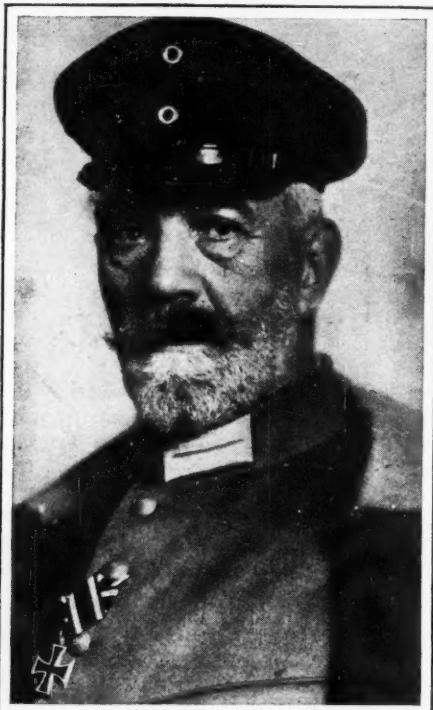


Photo by Bain

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, THE GERMAN
CHANCELLOR*Germany's
Internal
Conditions*

The Chancellor's speech made a general review of military and economic conditions, within Germany and within conquered territory, and was marked from beginning to end by great confidence of tone. The Reichstag emphatically approved of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's survey of the situation. There have been rumors of great disaffection in Germany, but these have probably been exaggerated. There are very contradictory statements regarding the German food supply, with preponderant evidence to the effect that with increasing strictness of government regulation the available supplies will suffice for some time to come. We shall soon have forecasts of another year's crops; for spring and summer are not far distant. Meanwhile the trains that carry military supplies and railroad material to the Balkan regions and the Turkish Empire are returning to Germany with food supplies, cotton, copper, and various materials. A new war loan has been over-subscribed.

*Broad Issues
of the
War*

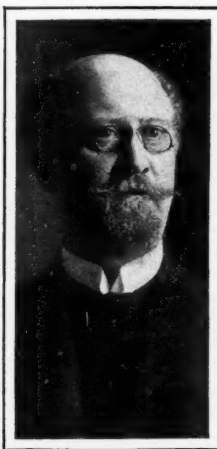
Many of our readers will have a much clearer idea of the issues involved in the making of future peace if they will read very carefully Mr.

Simonds' contribution to the REVIEW this month, together with that of Dr. Talcott Williams which immediately follows it, as well as that of Mr. Stoddard on Rumania. The two things most thoroughly demonstrated thus far in the war are: First, that England's sea power cannot be broken, and that the British Empire has neither yet been shaken nor is likely to be disturbed; while the second fact is that Germany's amazing power of organization and unified action, together with her advantages due to operating from an inner position, renders her practically invincible,—at least from the defensive standpoint,—in a war on land. England cannot and will not give up the war while Belgium is either directly or indirectly under German control. France cannot and will not give up the war with enemies entrenched upon French soil. The German authorities now understand that they are not to remain in Belgium or France.

*What
Germany Might
Consider*

As a price of permanent peace, they would probably be willing to make some slight concessions to France on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. As regards Russia, the most responsible Germans probably no longer have any thought of holding Russian territory as spoils of war. But they would like to create the Kingdom of Poland, chiefly out of Polish Russia, and to have Poland as a buffer state. They

would also probably like to see Rumania gain something to the northward by taking back Bessarabia from Russia, in order that the Russians might be kept from the Balkans and Constantinople. Germany would undertake to find her own compensation by securing the consent of Europe and the world to undertake the development of the Turkish Empire and to hold a position of recognized leadership, — not of

DR. SCHEIDEMANN
(Socialist leader in German
Reichstag)

formal rulership,—throughout the southeast of Europe. Thus Germany is taking the Balkan campaign very seriously, and is push-

ing the uncompleted parts of the Bagdad railroad system with intense energy. Dr. Williams understands that many of the Armenians who have been so cruelly maltreated by the Turks in Asia Minor have found their way into the construction camps of the German railway builders, where they are probably glad to be allowed to live, as impressed laborers. Germany looks forward, also, as we explained in these pages fourteen months ago, to being allowed to create a Central African colony that will connect her East and West African possessions by acquisition of the Belgian Congo. France has her great empire to develop in North Africa, and Great Britain has far more empire on her hands than she needs. The South African Union will not be likely to give up German Southwest Africa, conquered last year by General Botha. Belgium will not be fitted to maintain and develop an empire in the heart of Africa.

No
Separate
Bargains

Thus the lines of a durable understanding begin to make themselves more or less clear in the minds of the more moderate German leaders, of whom Ambassador von Bernstorff is a type. Italy has given her adherence to the compact previously signed by England, France, and Russia, against the making of separate peace. We have no reason to believe that this agreement will be disregarded, unless indeed there should arise some misunderstandings among the Entente powers,



(This map shows how the Belgian Congo lies between the German Cameroons on the west and German East Africa. German Southwest Africa will probably remain a part of British South Africa)



BACK TO BACK, INVINCIBLE AND MORE DETERMINED
THAN EVER

[Italy has accepted the Entente agreement not to make separate peace]
From the Star (Montreal)

of a far more serious nature than those that have been recently rumored. Even if Germany should voluntarily withdraw from France and Belgium, modify the Alsace-Lorraine boundary, and guarantee the French empire in North Africa, taking as her own compensation nothing but the Belgian Congo, there is no reason whatever to think that France would give up the war and leave England and Russia still fighting. It is true that the French authorities have not been satisfied with the support they have received from England, and have regarded many misfortunes as due to persistent British blundering. But on the other hand, the French Government and people are not so blind as to have lost sight of the inestimable benefits they have received (1) from Great Britain's maintenance of her sea power, (2) from British financial coöperation, (3) from the presence in France of a million British soldiers, and (4) from the moral assurance arising out of the knowledge that the British Empire could not and would not give up the struggle until France and Belgium had been duly restored and their future safeguarded for several generations.

England
in Good
Condition

We have not had accurate or conclusive reports regarding the remarkable canvass for recruits, directed on a house-to-house plan by Lord



DERBY'S DAY

(With Mr. Punch's compliments to the director of recruiting)
From *Punch* (London)

Derby and his efficiency experts. But it seems to be established that considerably more than two million new enlistments have been enrolled, and that in the United Kingdom alone, since the war began, something like three and a half millions of volunteer soldiers have been secured. If the war continues long, the United Kingdom can supply still further millions. There seems to be much less talk, at the turn of the year in England, about the failure of the Asquith-Kitchener-Balfour-Lloyd George coalition cabinet than there was in November. Changes in high command on the fighting front have been brought about with much less friction than might have been anticipated. Sir John French has resigned from leadership of the British troops in France, but he has not been disgraced or relegated to private life. He has been raised to the peerage and made Field Marshal in command of the great armies that are organ-

izing and recruiting in the British Islands. General Sir Douglas Haig, who was his foremost assistant and in active charge for a long time of the right wing of the British forces in France, becomes chief commander in the field.

*Efficiency
in Military
Places*

It is possible that General Haig will coöperate more efficiently and agreeably with the French supreme commander, General Joffre; and on many grounds the change is to be regarded as advantageous. The French war authorities have never hesitated to supersede generals and to place military capacity above all social and political considerations. It will be a hard thing for the British army to get on a real basis of efficiency like the armies of France and Germany, because of the traditional relations of the aristocracy to the military caste. But the stern necessities of the war will doubtless infuse the spirits of democracy and of practical achievement into the higher circles of military rank. As for the patriotism and bravery of the English aristocracy, it has never been in question. But over against it has been an even more extreme and fanatical German patriotism, coupled with a scientific, industrial, and organizing capacity beyond that of the British.

*Relative
Comfort "in
the Trenches"*

Viewed in its larger aspects, therefore, the war offers no prospect of an early settlement. Never from the beginning of it has such a



A SCENE IN THE TRENCHES

(This picture shows French soldiers making rings from German shells. They are only fifty yards away from the German lines. They are amply provided with covered shelters, with layers of sand bags for additional protection against shot and shell. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers are spending the winter in similar excavations, with scientific care for their physical condition)

pious and kindly settlement as that which would have "got the boys out of the trenches and by their own firesides before Christmas" had so little relation to the real situation as last month. The boys in the trenches were,—so far as the western and some other fighting fronts are concerned,—rather better off than they had previously been, because of the growingly elaborate systems of shelter and care provided by all the principal belligerents. Although the opposing intrenchments lay so near each other, many hundreds of thousands of men were in what had been arranged as winter quarters. The next few weeks will be, for most of the armies, a quiescent period, while for the people at home it will be a period of intense activity in providing equipment and preparing for the activities of spring and summer.



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(General Haig had been Sir John French's right-hand man at the front, and had been repeatedly praised in the dispatches of his chief. He saw active service at Khartum, and was a staff officer in the South African war and in India)



International News Service, New York

SIR JOHN FRENCH

(For sixteen months General French commanded the British forces in France and Belgium. He has been raised to the peerage and made a viscount and is now in nominal command of the troops in the United Kingdom)

The events of the war have led Europe to see that questions regarding the relative culpability for the outbreak, in 1914, have been lived down and have become chiefly academic. The immense growth of populations, industry, and commerce were bringing about a number of inevitable changes. The question was whether these changes could be defined and accepted without a war, or whether they should be defined and accepted after a world-wide struggle. If there had been greater strength and wisdom in the diplomatic and governmental machinery of the nations, the needful adjustments might have been made without a wholesale sacrifice of private interest to alleged public necessity. War hardly ever brings to the collective mass any benefits that suffice to compensate the individual members of the mass for their private sacrifices of life and fortune. A common-sense dealing with Balkan problems on the part of the great powers, during the past forty years, and a generous and broad-gauge treatment of the rivalries of growing commercial powers in the matter of colonial em-

The War to Be Settled on Large Lines

pires and oversea trade would have obviated the great war and resulted in benefit to countless millions in their personal capacities, without loss or harm to the collective entities that we call "states" or "nations."

*Programs
Must Be
Reconciled*

Germany had far outgrown both France and Great Britain in numbers; while in science and industry the disparity was incomparably greater than in population. The Germans have been eager not only to do things at home, but to play a large part in the development of the resources of backward countries and regions. Their commercial and economic energy has sought important outlets. If Germany and France had composed their lingering differences on a sensible basis years ago, and if England had been somewhat broader-minded in recognizing legitimate German aspirations, the solid arguments for peace might have outweighed the temptations to war. As matters stand, the world is paying a great price for the luxury of having rival empires contend for their conflicting programs. And it seems unlikely that either side will be able to impose its programs upon the other. The Allies had announced the program of crushing Germany utterly, of dismembering Austria, and of wiping Turkey completely off the map. The great military fact that the events of the year 1915 have disclosed is the extreme unlikelihood that this program of the Entente powers can be carried out short of another four or five years, if at all. Nations fighting defensively from interior positions, with their very existence at stake, can hold out a long time. But if their existence is conceded, their honorable future is assumed, and the terms of peace are not too difficult or humiliating, such a war may be brought to an end.

*Let Germany
Develop Asia
Minor*

The great western Asiatic empire of Turkey has been lying waste and undeveloped through many centuries. There is no other conceivable portion of the earth that so needs stability of control, and economic rehabilitation. What England has done splendidly for Egypt, and is doing for the British Sudan, needs to be done in a large way for the country south of the Black Sea, extending through the Mesopotamia district to the Persian Gulf. The fate of the Armenians shows that Turkey in Asia should be controlled and developed by some firm and responsible agency. Neither England nor France can undertake it, and it must lie

between Russia and Germany, or else be left to the further devastation of Kurdish murderers. Even if there were comparative quiet, there could be no economic development without outside agencies. Russia has already far more territory than she can properly manage in the economic sense. Her further encroachments in northern Persia might be of doubtful advantage to anybody; but since she already controls nearly all the coast line of the Caspian Sea, she might properly enough seek a southern outlet through northern and western Persia to the Persian Gulf. Such an arrangement could be made without destroying anything that is advantageous in Persia's sovereignty, and on the contrary it ought to be of advantage to the Persians and to all other interests. In short, there is plenty of room for German enterprise and energy in the world, and if it is encouraged in right and beneficent ways it will not be very likely to assert itself in wrong and dangerous ways.

*A Partly
Clearing
Situation*

It will, however, require another six months or perhaps another year to give determinate form to these now very nebulous outlines of readjustment. Bulgaria, with German and Austrian help, has indeed swept Serbia clean, and communication is unopposed all the way from Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, and northern Germany, through Austria, Hungary, Serbia, and Bulgaria, to Constantinople and across



WILL THE WATERS PART AGAIN?

From the *Sun* (New York)

(It is reported that a Turco-German expedition is preparing to attack the Suez Canal and Egypt)



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GREEK INFANTRY ON THE MARCH

(In the middle of December long columns of Greek soldiers marched westward in their unhappy evacuation of Salonica, their government having been compelled to withdraw them from that city and territory by the Entente powers)

the Bosphorus to the interior of Asia Minor. As Dr. Williams and Mr. Simonds show us, in their interesting articles, the English expedition has been driven back from the vicinity of Bagdad. The Anglo-French expedition into Serbia and the fringes of Bulgaria has had to make tumultuous retreat to the neutral territory of Greece, where its leaders are spending all their energies in the establishment of a great base of operations at Salonica. The Anglo-French line across the Gallipoli Peninsula may, indeed, be maintained for the present, but it will have to assume a defensive position, with a view to keeping a large body of Turkish troops from being engaged elsewhere. Salonica may prove hard to hold.

*The
Plight of
Greece*

Thus the Teuton-Bulgar-Turkish campaign of 1915 seems to have been highly successful. Yet a study of the Rumanian and Greek situation shows that Teuton victory has yet to be clinched. One of the most significant and pathetic documents of the war is an interview given by the Greek King Constantine to the Associated Press, early in December, and published in the United States on December 7. The following introductory paragraphs are quite worth reprinting:

I am especially glad to talk for America, for

America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral, and are together determined, if it is humanly possible, not to court destruction by permitting ourselves to be drawn into the frightful vortex of the present European conflict. Both are trying by every honorable means to guard our sovereignty, protect our own people, and stand up for our national interests without sacrificing that neutrality which we recognize as our only salvation.

America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, too, thought that once, but the battlefield shifted, and may shift again. What is happening in Greece to-day may happen in America, Holland, or any other neutral country to-morrow if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed.

Constantine declared that there was not the slightest ground for the assumption of the Entente powers that Greece would betray them to Germany at the first favorable opportunity. He made it clear, on the other hand, that Greece had been constantly misrepresented by the British and French governments and newspapers in the matter of her treaty with Serbia. The second Balkan war was strictly among the small neighboring powers. The treaty in question required Greece to aid Serbia in case of a future attack by Bulgaria with a view to annexing Serbian Macedonia. The treaty had no possible reference to the

Constantine Appeals to American Opinion

contingency of an attack upon Serbia by the two great European powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary, with Bulgaria as an ally. In this statement, Constantine is obviously right; and the Entente press is wholly in the wrong. Further than that, Constantine denies that any treaty had been made, or understanding arrived at, between Greece and Bulgaria since the outbreak of the European war. Regarding the treatment that Greece had received at the hands of England and her allies, Constantine's interview proceeds as follows:

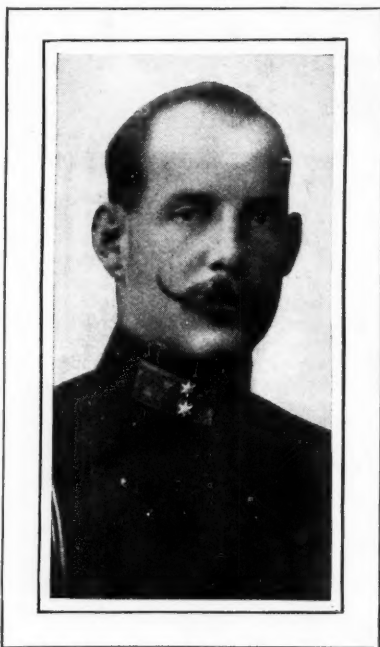
From the very outset of hostilities in the Near East, Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the Entente powers,

Yet, despite all these evidences of the good faith of Greece, the Entente powers now demand, in a form which is virtually an ultimatum, that the Greek troops be withdrawn from Saloniki, and that means all Macedonia, leaving our population unprotected against raids by Bulgarian comitadjis or all the horrors of war which laid Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven back within our frontiers.

Just suppose the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede the use of Boston or Seattle as the base for an attack on Canada. What would you say? And if all your military experience and the advice of your General Staff told you that such a landing was doomed to failure because made with an inadequate force, and you realized that the British troops in Canada would pursue the retreating Germans across New England, destroying as they went, would you accept the prospect without a struggle?

Greece Under Coercion

The interview was an extensive one, and every word of it was to the point. The Entente powers have now established themselves at Salonica, and are in full control of that port, as also of the railroad leading northward, and the adjacent territory. Dispatches printed December 16 gave a graphic account of the marching of Greek regiments away from the famous seaport and military camp that Greece had recently acquired with so much of national pride and satisfaction. King Constantine has learned a lesson from the experience of King Albert of Belgium. He does not propose to make fruitless resistance, and invite the devastation of his country. But he wishes the world to know that what the Germans proposed to do in Belgium,—namely, to march across the country and pay for any incidental damage,—is precisely what the opponents of Germany have now undertaken to do in Greece. Germany proposed to invade the enemy's country



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

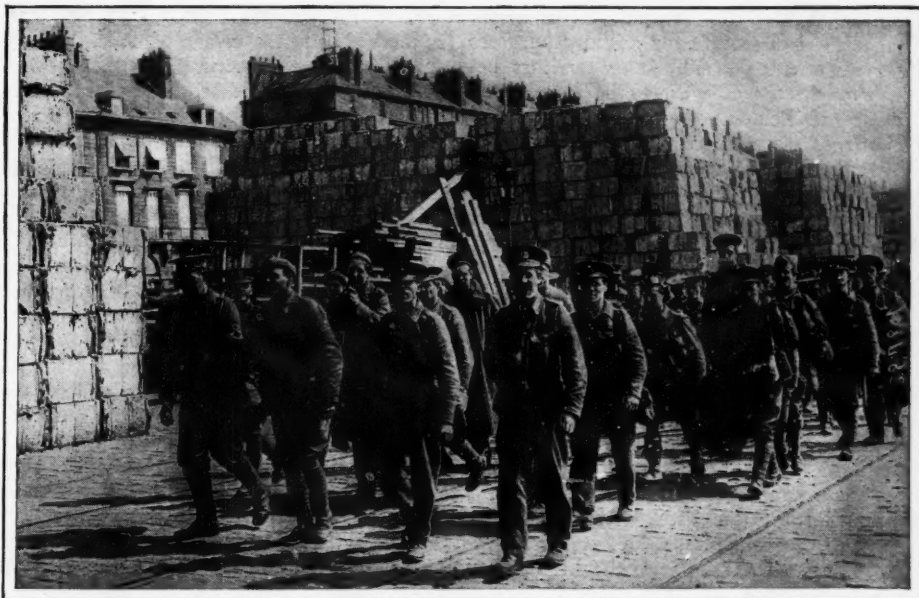
KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE

for whom we have always felt the keenest sympathy and the deepest gratitude. The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands occupied by Allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack the Allied troops landed unopposed on Greek soil, from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted not only unmolested, but aided in every way consistent with any sort of neutrality, their fruitless and too long delayed campaign to rescue their ally.

Finally, I myself have given my personal word that Greek troops will never be used to attack the Franco-British forces in Macedonia, merely to allay unjustified suspicions.



BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA
From the North American (Philadelphia)



BRITISH TROOPS AT THE GREEK PORT OF SALONICA

(The picture shows immense piles of supplies of all kinds that have been brought by the British and French to the Greek port which they are developing into a great military and naval base. The Greek army has been sent away, and it was expected that the foreign consuls would, of course, be expelled. This coercive occupation of Greek territory is similar in character to the occupation of Luxemburg, at the beginning of the war, by the Germans)

by way of Belgium and to keep open a line of retreat. The Entente powers have actually invaded the enemy's country by way of Greek territory, and have not only used Greece for safe retreat, but have demanded that Greece employ her military power to protect them against Teuton and Bulgarian pursuers, while partly demobilizing.

*Belgium
and
Greece*

This is going farther than Germany ever thought of going in Belgium. Surely it had never crossed the phlegmatic German mind that Belgium could not only be invited to allow German troops to use Belgian railroads and highways to reach France, but could also be required,—in case Germans had to retreat from France,—to fight France in support of their neutrality in case French soldiers should try to follow retreating Germans across the Belgian frontier. Yet this is the situation that existed in Greece last month. A great Anglo-French expeditionary army was driven back upon Greek territory. These forces had demanded that Greece should afford them safe shelter, and it was expected that Greece would use her own army to oppose the violation of Greek neutrality by Bulgars or Germans in pursuit of the Anglo-French. It remains to be seen whether Salonica, as a mili-

*Submission
and
Consequences*

England, France, and Italy have vast navies in the Mediterranean, and Greece consists mostly of shoreline. She can only submit. But England now joins hands with Germany in the bad doctrine that small powers have no rights that great powers are bound to respect when a question of military strategy is involved. The Allies have gone so far as to demand that Greece demobilize, and thus put herself in a position of helplessness as against all sorts of possible contingencies. This is as unjust as it would be for Germany to demand that either Holland or Switzerland should demobilize at the present time. The German diplomacy that led up to the war was far from creditable, according to our way of thinking. But two wrongs do not make a right, and the unjust attitude of the Teutonic empires towards smaller neighbors does not lend lustre to similar conduct when pursued by England and France. The thing that has really happened,—in so far as the extreme eastern strip of Greece is concerned,

from Salonica to the frontiers of Serbia and Bulgaria,—is a seizure for military purposes by the Entente powers. This territory becomes a theater of war, to be invaded by Bulgar and Teuton without giving just cause of offense to Greece. The Greeks are eminently right in trying to keep out of the war, and in temporarily abandoning what it would be suicide for them to try to defend.

*Greece and
Rumania
Expectant*

If the Anglo-French plan of a tremendous attack upon Bulgaria next spring from Salonica as a base should restore Serbia and cut Germany off from Turkey, very handsome rewards will be due to Greece for her submission. If, on the other hand, Teuton and Bulgar should win the day and take Salonica, it is hard to believe that the Greeks would ever again be in authority at that seaport, or in any part of the district lying eastward. It is on this ground that the natural sympathies of the Greeks are with the English and French, and not with the powers that are crushing Serbia and supporting Bulgaria. Teutonic influence would, however, in any case consider the future of Greece as against that of Italy; and if Greece should have lost something of her recent gains at the head of the Egean, she might find more than ample compensation elsewhere. Meanwhile, it remains for the onlooking world to see whether Russia's recuperation will be rapid enough to permit her, within a few weeks, to put the same kind of pressure upon Rumania that England and France have put upon Greece. As Mr. Stoddard's article in this number of the REVIEW makes plain, Rumania might well hope to gain something by preserving her neutrality, while she might suffer a direful fate if she entered the war on either side. Germany would like to give Rumania the province of Bessarabia, now owned by Russia, as a price of keeping neutral; while Russia would be willing to give Rumania the Austro-Hungarian provinces of Bukowina and Transylvania as the price of a benevolent neutrality that would permit Russia to use Rumanian territory in the same way that the Anglo-French forces are using Greek territory. With Rumania, as with Greece, everything depends upon the military strength that backs the demands of great neighbors. Times are bad for small nations.

*The
Unorganized
Neutrals*

Thus the war now begins to be fought for permanent results that gradually assume some understandable outlines. These results in Eu-

rope are regarded as far more important than the methods and the details of warfare. One hears little of the recriminations of a year ago. The best aid that the United States could render to the world would be to maintain a great body of public opinion, capable of justice, generosity, fair play, and the other qualities that command esteem and respect. It is unfortunate that (according to practically all the testimony that can be gathered)

this country is steadily losing the good opinion of the rest of the world. There could have been brought into association a neutral group of nations, with definite sentiments, that would have played a very influential role in the history of the war and in the ultimate settlement. From the very outbreak of the war this course has been repeatedly advocated by this REVIEW. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are stable countries, having an even greater relative stake in the maintenance of neutral rights on the sea than we have. The three Scandinavian countries, while not large, are very important in their seafaring interests, and are incomparably more concerned about the European war than is the United States. Spain is a country of importance and dignity, with a respectable commerce and a great history. Switzerland and Holland, though small countries, have immense moral weight, and are the homes of highly trained international jurists and publicists. The South American countries are better supplied than we are with trained diplomats and international lawyers. Nothing would have seemed more appropriate, at the outset of the war, than to have invited a certain number of neutral countries, including all those that we have named, to join in an official conference at Washington, under the auspices of our Government, to consider questions having to do with the rights and obligations of neutrals, and specific issues arising out of actual incidents.

*Need
of
Co-operation*

In the earlier period of the war there were many questions having to do with the movement of commodities, the changing of contraband rules, the transfer of merchant ships, and so on. We acted at Washington as if these were solely questions affecting the United States, and as if there were no other neutrals in the world. Yet a number of other countries were trying to deal with similar problems, and much was lost, with nothing gained, through failure to proceed in co-operation, upon plans approved by a conference of neutrals. The British Orders in

Council, against which our Government has fulminated from time to time, were not directed against the United States, but against Germany; and their incidental disadvantage to the trade of this country was suffered by us in common with the South American countries and the neutral countries of Europe. If from the beginning we had been in conference with these other neutral countries, prompt representations could have been made to England with great moral impressiveness. If, for example, our one unquestionably correct diplomatic utterance,—the so-called "identic note" to Germany and England of last February,—had been sent simultaneously by all neutral powers as a result of an agreement in conference (inasmuch as the matters discussed were in no sense American, but in every sense international), it is almost impossible to believe that England would have made a belated, unresponsive, and negative answer, as she did, thus bringing on inevitably the German submarine campaign of reprisals.

*Safety
Through
Foresight*

An international conference of neutrals would have been free to advise the private subjects of neutral countries not to sail on belligerent ships which were also carrying munitions of war direct to the theater of combat. Such a conference of neutrals would doubtless have adopted a rule warning noncombatant persons to keep off belligerent ships that were not under clear orders to obey the rules of international law, and to refrain from trying to escape when hailed and warned by a hostile armed vessel. The war in Europe is being fought on large issues, for large stakes. No European country has been drawn into the war through some phase of a detail of an incident in the prosecution of the war. A conference of neutrals, in session from the beginning, would have insured the safety of a country like ours, by making it certain that proper diplomatic means were promptly used to keep neutrals from being involved through accidents. If such a conference had been called, it is hard to believe that there would have been a *Lusitania* incident, because the great liners enrolled as naval auxiliaries of their respective countries would have been openly warned not to carry women and children if they were also engaged in war service as munition-carriers or transports. Such a conference, in permanent session, would have protected all neutrals and saved the remnants of international law.

*The
Ancona
Dispute*

If such a conference had formulated its position, there would have been no *Ancona* incident in the Mediterranean, because many months ago there would have been fully established, and agreed to by all belligerents, several salutary principles of international law and of common sense. However wrong the Austrian submarine must have been in the subsequent proceedings, in the case of the *Ancona* it is evident that the lives of all the passengers were illegally jeopardized when the captain of the *Ancona*, in order to save his ship (which in its eastward passages was said to be a munition-carrier), disregarded the warning of the submarine and undertook to escape by putting on full speed. Under international law the pursuing warship was at liberty to sink the escaping vessel. The subsequent facts are in contradiction. But it is plain that all American and other neutral persons ought long ago in this war to have been warned that neutral governments could not protect them on belligerent merchant ships engaged in war service as munition-carriers, or on ships that were not pledged to observe the ordinary rules of international law as to capture, visit and search, and so on. It is alleged at Washington that certain of the numerous Italian passengers on this steamer in the Mediterranean had lived in this country and become naturalized. The American newspapers that were eager for a break of relations with Austria might reasonably have tried to ascertain how many



"WHY AUSTRIA, MR. PRESIDENT?"
From the *Tribune* (New York)



BARON STEPHAN BURIAN

(The Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been carrying on the diplomatic argument with the United States concerning the *Ancona* sinking)

other neutral countries had passengers on board that ship, and also whether under circumstances of that kind other neutral governments would feel themselves justified in making peremptory demands upon Austria.

*Some of the
Essential
Facts*

The note of our State Department admits that the *Ancona*, after being hailed and warned, tried to escape. She thus brought upon her innocent passengers an attack that resulted finally in the loss of the ship and the death of a good many people. She had deliberately broken what is the most universally accepted rule of international law as regards such situations. It is alleged that the *Ancona* finally gave up the attempt to escape, that the submarine continued to fire her guns, and that a torpedo sank the passenger ship before everybody had been safely sent off in the lifeboats. But on the other hand, it seems to be admitted on both sides that the unlawful flight of the *Ancona*, which led to the lawful pursuit and gunfire of the sub-

marine, had thrown the passengers,—who were very largely Italians of the lower class,—into so wild a panic that they could not very well be rapidly and safely loaded into the boats, although more than the usual time was occupied in such an effort. Our State Department, on December 6, sent to the Government of Austria a note more challenging and brusque in its tone than is usual in diplomatic intercourse unless war is not only expected but desired. It may be that our State Department was wholly justified in assuming that it had known all the facts, and was competent to pronounce judgment. But, we must repeat, this *Ancona* case was not primarily an American incident. It concerned humanity, and it concerned all nations. The facts should have been passed upon by a competent committee of inquiry constituted of neutral nations, and notes to Austria should have followed the findings of such a committee.

*Italy's Part
in the
Affair*

On the other hand, it should have been remembered that whereas the facts touching the culpability of Austria are not admitted at Vienna, there is no question in any quarter as to the facts touching the culpability of the commander of the *Ancona*. A jury of international experts would certainly have called upon the Government of Italy to subject the commander of the *Ancona* to punishment. The loss of life was the result of his futile attempt to save the ship in plain violation of international law. If Italy had been asked to punish the captain of the *Ancona* for a wrong that cannot be questioned, we might with better grace and a finer sense of fairness have asked the Government of Austria,—as we did in our note of December 6,—to punish the commander of the submarine. This periodical has no sympathy with the game of torpedoing passenger and merchant ships, now practised freely by all the great powers that are at war. It is the Austrian contention that no lives would have been lost if the *Ancona* had not run away after warning. But this would not justify the sacrifice of innocent passengers by the premature sinking of the ship at a subsequent period, when it had given up the escape and was trying to put its passengers into boats. The very fact that American sympathy is now so preponderantly and so openly supporting the Entente powers makes it the more necessary that our Government should be both courteous and scrupulously fair to Germany and Austria.

Mr. Wilson
as a
Pan-American

President Wilson read his annual message to Congress on December 7. His opening allusions were to the war, regarding which he said, "We have stood apart studiously neutral." After showing the manifest duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to "keep the processes of peace alive," he made the following observation:

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

This led him to explain the Monroe Doctrine as being a matter of coöperation and mutual support among the republics of the Western Hemisphere. He referred with satisfaction to the method and course of events in Mexico, and praised the work of the financial and commercial conference of American republics held in Washington some months ago. It does not seem to have occurred to the President that all these other republics, whom he lauds so highly as our associates "upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence," might with great advantage have been officially consulted as to the course that American republics should take in matters of common concern arising out of the war. He claims that there is "a full and honorable association, as of partners, between ourselves and our neighbors in the interest of all America, North and South." The problems of Mexico are peculiarly ours to deal with; yet he was wise in calling the leading countries of South America into a diplomatic conference over Mexican conditions. The problems of American neutrality, on the other hand, in this time of world war, are *not* peculiar to the United States, but are common to all the republics of the Western Hemisphere. We have, therefore, lost a great chance,—to bind America together, to influence the world beneficently, and to stabilize and assure our own position,—in having failed to call the American republics together in a Pan-American council of neutrals to deal, first of all, with principles, and, following that, with occurrences having relation to the war. Even yet it would be possible to do this, and to create a strong central focus of neutral influence.



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PRESIDENT WILSON,—FROM A SNAPSHOT LAST MONTH

(Besides exceptional activities of a public nature in December, the month brought one of the chief events of his private life. He was married on Saturday, December 18, to Mrs. Galt, who was to become mistress of the White House after a brief wedding journey)

For a
Merchant
Marine

Mr. Wilson's address next took up the plans of military and naval preparation that had already been given to the country, as worked out by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, and that he had even more fully presented in his speech before the Manhattan Club that we commented upon last month. One of the most positive and energetic portions of the message is devoted to an argument for "the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the Government, similar to those [proposals] made to the last Congress, but modified in some essential particulars." It is plain that the President intends to use all the influence and power of the Administration to bring about this project of Government-owned merchant ships. He regards it as the necessary initial step towards a great merchant marine that will in due time be wholly owned and directed by private capital. In a brief summing-up of national income and outgo, the President points out the need of continuing the tax on sugar and extending the emergency revenue taxes of last year. But with the increased expenditures for the defense program, he thinks that it will be necessary



DO YOU BELIEVE IN LIFE INSURANCE?
From the *Evening Dispatch* (Columbus)

to add further taxes for the next fiscal year, to produce somewhat more than an additional one hundred million dollars. He suggests taxes on gasoline, automobiles, bank checks, and iron and steel, as indicating some possible sources of new revenue. This is evidently a subject that he prefers to leave to Congress.

In so far as the newspapers discussed the message, and showed interest in it, they confined themselves almost entirely to a passage in which the President said, among other things, "that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders." He continued in an accusatory passage so remarkable that it seems proper to quote it at some length:

There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little,

but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the Government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate Federal laws to deal with it.

I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

The Calmer Estimate

It would perhaps have been better if the President had discarded rhetoric, and told us more plainly what he meant. It is true that this country has been making munitions for Europe on a colossal scale, for the benefit of the Allies; and that there have been numerous explosions and fires in munition factories that have been due to the activity of men who are hostile to the Allies. Undoubtedly the Government at Washington is in possession of more facts than are now before the public. In view of the vast extent to which the resources of this country have been placed at the service of one side in the European war, there has been less violence on behalf of the other side than might have been expected. The man who takes a profitable contract and turns his farm-implement factory into a factory for making rifles, becomes almost as truly a part of the war as the man who shoots those rifles from the trenches. The man in the trenches has the motive of patriotism and duty. The American contractor has the motive of private gain. The behavior of Americans of German origin has for the most part been law-abiding and highly admirable. We have not discovered any distinct element in this country that has threatened American peace or shown

disloyalty. It will be a great relief,—and a great benefit in the moral sense,—when those immensely resourceful industrial countries allied against Germany can make all of their own guns and shells, and cease to buy them here. It is a good thing to know that such a time is near at hand. There will be other work for America, and less strain upon those of opposite views and sympathies. Meanwhile order must be maintained.

More
Diplomats
Recalled

On December 3, it was announced from Washington that our Government had requested the Government of Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, who had for some time been the naval and military aides attached to the German Embassy in this country. The request was duly granted, and our Government secured from the British and Allied authorities the assurance of safe conduct for these officers on their return to Germany. No statements were made that reflected upon their personal or professional characters. They had been here through a period of intense difficulty and strain, trying to serve the interests of their own Government. America swarmed with the agents and representatives (secret as well as open) of the countries fighting against Germany and Austria. In the estimation of most of the newspapers, the activity of the agents of the Allies is *per se* righteous, while every movement of the diplomatic and other agents of the Teutonic governments is deemed *per se* vicious or criminal. It must be kept in mind that none of these German and Austrian personages, against whom offenses have been alleged, have done anything which in motive or intent was directly detrimental to the Government or people of the United States. They have been guilty of technical offenses, in doing things that violate our neutrality. When the Government finds that diplomatic officials have committed such errors, it becomes necessary to ask for their recall.

Congress
at Work
Again

In our issue for last month, we set forth the summary facts regarding the new Sixty-fourth Congress, which met for its opening session on Monday, December 6. Mr. Champ Clark was again elected to the Speakership, while the Republicans, who are greatly augmented in numbers, continued to rally around the leadership of Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois. In the Senate, Vice-President Marshall will of course be presiding officer when pres-

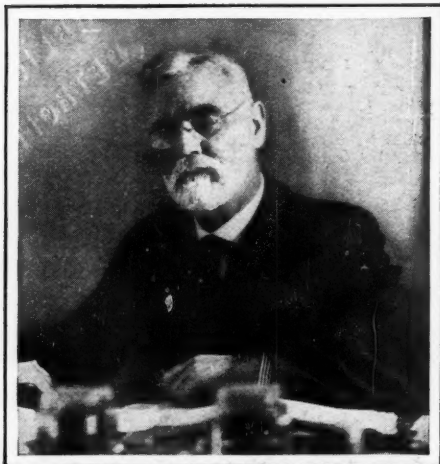


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CAPTAIN BOY-ED AND CAPTAIN VON PAPEN

(The German naval and military attaches who have been recalled at the request of the United States Government)

ent. The honor of the office of president *pro tempore* has been again conferred upon Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, one of the foremost lawyers now in public life. The floor leader of the Democratic majority is Senator Kern, of Indiana, while Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, is accepted spokesman for the Republican minority. It is to be noted that Senator Gallinger and Mr. Mann, on behalf of the Senate and House Republicans, promptly paid their personal respects to President Wilson and assured him that his program of national defense would not be opposed upon any grounds of a party nature. Many matters presented in the reports of Department heads will in due time be brought under discussion in this session of Congress. We shall not anticipate them at this time, but they will be duly noted hereafter, whether they relate to farm credits, to Porto Rican citizenship, to Alaskan development, to the public lands, to post-office administration, or to reform in the system of planning public buildings.



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HON. JAMES R. MANN, OF ILLINOIS

(Again chosen as leader of the Republicans in the House of Representatives)

Mr. Garrison
and the
Philippines

The principal feature of Secretary Garrison's report is its extended presentation of his plan for giving the country an enlarged regular army, and especially a trained force of citizen soldiers for service in times of emergency. His ably reasoned pages have the convincing qualities that go with his rare power to bring proposals to definite terms and to express them lucidly. Among his briefer allusions is one to the pending measure relating to the government of the Philippine Islands. It will be remembered that the Philippines come under the surveillance of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which remains in the War Department. Mr. Garrison's usual candor fails him a little when he characterizes all the opponents of the Jones bill, and the present régime in the islands, as either ill-informed or prejudiced. Some of them certainly are not prejudiced, while many of them are conspicuously well informed. There raged in the newspapers, early in December, a most elaborate controversy between ex-President Taft and Secretary Garrison, regarding the character and efficiency of the present management of Philippine affairs. Professor Blayney, a distinguished scholar, and a Wilson Democrat from Texas, has recently visited the Philippines to find out for himself; and he writes for this number of the REVIEW (see page 83), in the most candid fashion, of what he ascertained in the islands. We do not believe that the unfortunate conditions that Professor Blayney reports are in any manner to be ascribed to the

gallant Secretary of War; and we wish he might not feel it his duty as a loyal member of the Administration to champion things that he ought rather to help correct, so that the impartial may approve.

The
Country's
Finances

Secretary McAdoo, at the head of the Treasury Department, congratulates the country on its business recovery with unimpaired credit. He presents a hopeful picture of industrial activity, with the cotton States prosperous, the railroads busy, and normal economic conditions following upon first an extreme collapse, and then an abnormal war-order boom. Mr. McAdoo gives a good account of the working of the Federal Reserve system. The war-risk insurance business of the Government has been operated with marked success. The Pan-American Financial Conference of last May promises to have many beneficial results. Some detailed improvements in the administration of the income-tax law are recommended. The financial aspects of the reports of Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels have already been anticipated, and their proposals for large additional expenditures for the army and navy have been before the country for many weeks. Only casual suggestions have come from the Administration regarding the new taxes that must be imposed to meet the expected appropriations. Congress will not have entered upon the comprehensive discussion of this problem of national finance until the Ways and Means Committee has decided what it will recommend, and has reported through its new chairman, Mr. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina.

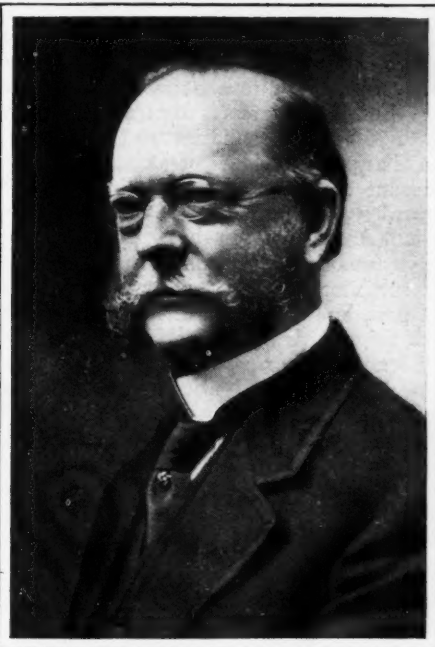


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DO YOUR EXTRA TAXING EARLY
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

Secretary
Redfield's
Annual Report

In Secretary Redfield's annual report for the Department of Commerce, he takes occasion to praise the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for its work in obtaining overseas contracts of many millions of dollars for American business houses. He recommends additional commercial attachés to Central America, India, the near East, South Africa, and Canada. The Secretary says the work of this service has helped essentially in the creation of the American dyestuffs industry. In his opinion the United States must become independent of foreign sources for its dyes. The most striking proposition advanced in this report is the plan for dealing with the European industrial competition which so many expect after the war. Mr. Redfield foresees a "destructive type of struggle and unfair competition." To prevent this, the Secretary suggests that the machinery of the departments of Justice and the Treasury be used, with the help of additional legislation, to protect American markets. Instead of increased tariffs to keep out a flood of cheaply produced European manufactures after the war, we should have legislation supplemental to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act making it unlawful "to sell or purchase articles of foreign origin or manufacture where the prices to be paid are materially below the current rates for such articles in the country of production or from which shipment is made, in case such prices substantially lessen competition on the part of American producers or tend to create a monopoly in American markets in favor of the foreign producer." The argument is that we prohibit unfair competition at home, and so we should prohibit



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HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, SECRETARY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

it when it comes from abroad. The Secretary recommends the coöperation of business concerns in foreign trade to permit smaller tradesmen to take a part. He says the present law plays into the hands of the larger concerns, and shuts out small ones from important markets, and that the whole matter should be placed under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission.



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WHEN THE WAR IS OVER THE TIDE WILL RISE
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

It seems certain that this Congress will be asked by the Administration to pass a measure for the Government ownership of ocean steamships. It will be remembered that the Administration measure was defeated last year, the opposing Republicans having the aid of many Democrats. It is true that much water has passed under the bridge since last winter. The most spectacular shift of circumstances has come, of course, in the huge demand for shipping facilities. This new situation, as far as it goes, naturally supports the Administration's contention that the country needs the Shipping bill. Secretary McAdoo has industriously prepared the way for the impending struggle over this legislation. The Administration plan is much changed from that of last year. It provides

now for a Shipping Board consisting of the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Commerce, and three other members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Congress is to furnish the Board with \$50,000,000, sufficient to create a naval auxiliary of suitable merchant ships to the amount of 400,000 to 500,000 tons. The Board would establish steamship lines to South America and to the Orient. It would have authority to organize a corporation and to subscribe to its capital stock in whole or in part, and this corporation would operate the ships. Mr. McAdoo believes that this device would remove the enterprise from political influence and would secure the most efficient management. As to distinctively cargo ships, the Board would have the power to lease such vessels to private parties. The plan would be to throw this fleet of steamers, for instance, into the leading ports of the Northwest when that section was suffering for a lack of shipping facilities for lumber and grain, or into the South when a large number of ships were needed to transport its cotton to Europe.

*A Boom in
Shipbuilding*

In advocating a shipping board to control our merchant marine, Secretary of Commerce Redfield calls attention to the unprecedented activity in American shipyards. He is urgent in his demand for still larger plans to reinforce our merchant fleet. Great Britain is now using about three thousand merchant ships simply as attendants upon her war fleet, and without them the great navy would be helpless. Mr. Redfield reminds us that when we sent a small fleet of battleships around the world, we had to hire foreign vessels to supply them with coal and other necessities. In our diminutive war with Spain the Government was forced to buy auxiliary vessels, many of them very unsuitable, wherever they could be procured, at almost any price, and then to resell them at a great loss. The Secretary of Commerce estimates that if we had to use our navy on the seas to-day, about nine hundred merchant ships of all kinds would be required for supply service. There are now only five hundred altogether.

*The Rush
of Orders*

On July 1 of this year there were seventy-six steel merchant ships building in American shipyards. In the next five months, one hundred and twenty-six were ordered, making a total tonnage building of 761,511. At Newport News fifteen ships of from 6000 to

15,000 tons are on the stocks; in the Philadelphia shipyards, over forty; at Quincy, Massachusetts, fifteen; and twenty-odd on the Pacific coast. This unprecedented rush of orders will keep the shipbuilding plants busy for several years. Three new shipbuilding companies have recently been announced as starting in business, the last being the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation with contracts already closed which enable it to open two large yards on Staten Island. It is true that only 20 per cent. of these new ships are for foreign trade, the remainder being coastwise vessels, but many of these are being built to take the place of old craft drafted into the foreign trade, while others are being constructed in a manner to enable them to cross the seas if occasion should arise.

*High Ocean
Freights the
Cause*

Mr. Frederick's article in this issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, with its vivid picture of the huge stream of American munitions and supplies hurrying to Europe, explains the sudden revival of our shipbuilding industry. Just before the war there were not more than a dozen ocean-going ships building in America. To-day there are nearly two hundred. The rush of exports from this country to Europe has for months overtaxed transportation facilities. Our Interstate Commerce Commission took nearly four years to decide that the railroads of the country should not have an increase in freight rates of 10 per cent. In eighteen months freight rates on the high seas have, in response to the law of supply and demand, increased,—first 100 per cent., then 200 per cent., and have now gone up 500 per cent. and, in some instances, 700 per cent. Germany's merchant marine trade is non-existent outside of the Baltic. Nearly a million tons of Great Britain's fleet have been sent to the bottom of the ocean, and a much larger tonnage is kept busy transporting her soldiers and supplying her navy. The world is short of ships for the emergency, and the impulse of the sky-high ocean freight rates is felt in every neutral country,—Japan, Holland, and Scandinavia, as well as America.

*The
Munitions
Business*

The round figures of the manufacture of munitions, which has had so much to do with the sudden demand for ships, are almost unbelievable. The United States has orders for over one billion dollars,—it may possibly be two billion dollars,—worth of powder, shells, rifles, guns, barb-wire, etc. Canada is pro-

ducing all of these articles her factories can turn out. Japan is extending her munitions production, for shipment to Russia, on such a scale and with such feverish haste that she has been forced to close her stock exchange because of the wild speculation in war stocks. In England alone it is said that a million workers are now employed in over 2000 Government-controlled munition establishments.

*The
Anglo-French
Loan*

The most important single device employed by the Allies to effect payment for the incredible quantities of munitions and supplies purchased in America was the loan of \$500,000,000 put out in America in the middle of October. On December 15, the syndicate agreement expired, and the new "Anglo-French" bonds were left to go on their own resources so far as price quotations were concerned. It appears that of the total issue, some \$290,000,000 of bonds were purchased outright by members of the syndicate and withdrawn. This left about \$210,000,000 to be disposed of by the selling syndicate, and at the expiration of its life of sixty days, it was found that no less than \$180,000,000 were still unsold to the public and were to be distributed to syndicate members. These members had been obliged by the agreement to maintain the original issuing price of 98, which gave the investor a yield of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Some days before the syndicate dissolved the bonds became very active on the stock exchange and sold for future delivery decidedly below the issuance figure, declining on December 15 to $94\frac{1}{4}$. At this price the investor obtained a security backed jointly by England and France, yielding for its term of five years nearly 6.20 per cent. In view of the unprecedented magnitude of the loan, and of the fact that American investors have never acquired the habit of owning Government securities, the promoters of the undertaking considered that it was as successful as could be expected. Non-partisan bankers and financial authorities generally are a unit in judging the bonds to be safe; but few deny that their quoted price will probably fluctuate with the current ups and downs of the European war. Thus, the irresistible onslaught of the German armies in Serbia, the petering out of the Allies' Dardanelles campaign, and the rather dramatic failure of the British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, undoubtedly came at just the wrong time for the gentlemen who were interested in maintaining the quotations of these bonds at the price of issue.

*British Mobiliz-
ing American
Stocks*

While the Anglo-French loan may be regarded, in view of all the circumstances, as a successful operation, its results certainly do not favor the flotation in the near future of a second public American loan to the Allies. In the meantime, Great Britain finds herself in the position of having to provide practically all the money needed to settle the trade balance in favor of America. This excess of exports may well reach \$1,750,000,000 for 1915. Sir George Paish thinks it not improbable that for the year 1916 America will have a favorable trade balance of not much less than \$2,500,000,000. It was this prospect which, in the middle of December, led Great Britain to take steps toward buying or borrowing for two years American and Canadian securities owned by her citizens. It is thought that she will use these American stocks and bonds as security for loans to be made by American bankers, which would have the same effect toward settling the balance of trade against Great Britain as the public loan described in the preceding paragraph. Eventually America will buy back these securities.

*A Venture
in
World-trade*

In November, announcement was made of the forming of the American International Corporation, a \$50,000,000 concern aiming to develop a world market for American products and to finance and promote enterprises in foreign countries with American capital. The chairman of this interesting new venture in world trade is Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York. Its directors include such notable figures as J. J. Hill, O. H. Kahn, J. O. Armour, T. M. Vail and P. A. Rockefeller. The corporation has secured a New York charter which permits it to engage in almost every imaginable kind of industry or business. The new concern expects to use a corps of experts to investigate various enterprises in other countries which require financing. When such are approved, the corporation will take their securities and issue its own notes or debentures against them, selling these in turn to the American public. In this way the savings of American citizens are to be used with profit to themselves to help build railroads in China or Brazil, for instance. The hope is that this process will aid America to come, as England has done for so many years, into the trade of other countries,—by giving them in payment for their good securities not only money, but our own manufactures and other export goods.



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YUAN SHIH-K'AI, WHO BECOMES EMPEROR OF THE RECONSTITUTED CHINESE MONARCHY

*Japanese-
American
Amity*

Baron Shibusawa, the Japanese banker and philanthropist, is regarded as the greatest citizen of his country in unofficial life. During November and December the Baron spent about six weeks in the United States, visiting San Francisco, New York, Boston, Washington, and other cities. He was everywhere cordially received, and, while one purpose of his visit was to speak frankly to Americans about the treatment of Japanese in California, he made it clear from the first that his chief desire was for the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two nations. As a business man the Baron is keenly interested in securing coöperation between American and Japanese capitalists in developing the vast resources of China. Most business men, East and West, will be inclined to adopt the Baron's view that economic exploitation will be helpful to China herself as well as to Japan. Industrial development will be fostered and furthered by peaceful relations, while it could only be hindered by war. Enlightened self-interest, whether Asiatic or American, demands peace in the Far East.

*New
Chinese
Dynasty*

The announcement, on December 11, that Yuan Shih-k'ai, who for the past two years has been President of the Chinese Republic, had accepted the imperial crown tendered him by the Council of State, was a distinct surprise to the world. It was known that nearly all of the provinces of China had voted in favor of a monarchy, but Japan, Great Britain, and Russia had joined in a representation to the Chinese Republic to the effect that a change in the form of government at this time would be prejudicial to the common interests of China and the powers. It was found, however, that the vote of the Chinese representatives, chosen two months before, was practically unanimous for the change from republic to monarchy, and, although Yuan himself had repeatedly declared that such a change would be undesirable, he finally accepted on condition that the actual installation of the monarchy should be postponed to a later date. In attempting to estimate the meaning of this apparent retrogression on China's part, we of the West would do well to remember that the republic itself was in no true sense a representative govern-

ment, nor is it likely that China, for many years to come, will be able to make full use of those political devices which the peoples of Europe and America have long employed. It is probable that the induction of Yuan Shih-k'ai as Emperor of China really signifies little more than an extension of the tenure of his office. In any event, whether as a republic or as an empire, China's great need, as her own leaders have seen it, was the retention of a strong man at the head of the government in these years of political tutelage and world-wide disturbance. Such a ruler they had in Yuan Shih-k'ai, and whether he bore the title of President or ascended the imperial throne, his personality was the dominant factor in the situation. He had been elected in 1913 for a five-year term as President, with the possibility of reelection for one additional five-year term. At the end of ten years, had he lived and kept office as President, Yuan would have reached the age of sixty-five years. As Emperor of China he will remain on the throne for life, and the question of succession has not yet been determined. There is no reason to believe that the transition from a republic to a monarchy marks any important change in the methods or routine of Chinese administration.

Mexico's Experiment

To many minds, recent events in China have doubtless suggested Mexico with its Diaz and its Carranza. Lawlessness has not yet been entirely checked south of the Rio Grande, and the government at Mexico City cannot yet be described as firm in the saddle. Still, most of the important European nations have followed the United States in the recognition of General Carranza as the executive head of the *de facto* government. Our own country is to exchange Ambassadors with the Carranza government, President Wilson having nominated Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, at present United States Ambassador to Chile, for the post at Mexico City, while Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's confidential representative at Washington, has been named as Mexican Ambassador to the United States. Our State Department will proceed shortly to reorganize the consular service in Mexico. The typhus epidemic in Mexico City has grown to alarming proportions. More than one hundred deaths a day were reported last month. In the mining districts, also, there are many cases. The prevalence of the disease is laid to filth conditions due to inefficiency of the authorities.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

GENERAL CARRANZA AND HIS STAFF CONFERRING WITH AMERICAN OFFICERS ON THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, NEAR BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

National Conventions

The Republicans have fixed upon Chicago as the place, and June 7th as the date, for the holding of the National Convention of 1916, while the Democrats will assemble at St. Louis one week later, Wednesday, June 14. Contrary to an impression that seems to have been shared by many newspaper writers, the choosing of an early date by the Republicans is quite in accord with precedent and custom. Whether in power or in opposition, it has always been the habit of the Republican party to gather its clans and proclaim its slogan in advance of its antagonists. Thus, in 1896, while the Democrats were entrenched at Washington, the Republicans nominated McKinley at St. Louis in June, while Bryan became the Democratic standard-bearer at Chicago in July. Under the revised plan of delegate representation the South will make a somewhat reduced showing in the Republican Convention this year, and one of the rocks on which the Taft convention of 1912 was split from stem to stern will have been partly worn away. As between the two great parties it would be idle at this time to speak of candidates. The Progressive National Committee will meet at Chicago on January 11 to plan the party convention, and the leaders announce that a national ticket will surely be put in the field, some time after the other tickets and platforms are promulgated.



A PIECE OF HEAVY ITALIAN ARTILLERY USED AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS IN THE ALPS REGION

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From November 19 to December 18, 1915)

The Last Part of November

November 19.—A British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia arrives at Ctesiphon, within eighteen miles of Bagdad, its objective point, but is turned back by the Turks.

It is persistently reported at Washington that efforts are being made to include China in the alliance against Germany, for political rather than military reasons.

November 20.—Lord Kitchener, British War Secretary, confers at Athens with King Constantine and Premier Skouloudis.

November 24.—It is understood at Athens that the Greek Government has yielded to the demands of the Allies that in the event of withdrawal from Serbian to Greek territory the Allied troops will not be disarmed and interned, or otherwise interfered with.

November 26.—The Austrian War Office declares that Goritz (a strongly fortified town) is being systematically shot to pieces by Italian artillery.

Lord Kitchener, British War Secretary, confers at Rome with Italian military and civil officials.

November 27.—It is reported that English and French troops landed at Salonica, Greece, total 125,000 men, and that debarkation is going on at the rate of 4000 a day.

November 28.—The German War Office announces that "with the flight of the scanty remnants of the Serbian army into the Albanian mountains," and the establishment of communication with Bulgaria and Turkey, the campaign against Serbia has been brought to a close; it is

declared that 100,000 men, almost half the country's fighting forces, were taken prisoners.

The Canadian Government commandeers approximately 15,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in the Eastern and Lake region; the wheat will be paid for at the last market price, the move being designed to supply the Entente powers at normal prices.

November 29.—The Austrian War Office reports progress in an invasion of Montenegro from the north and west.

Emperor William, of Germany, visits Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna; it is said to be the first meeting of the Teutonic monarchs since the outbreak of the war.

In an engagement at Prisrend, Serbia, Bulgarian troops capture 16,000 Serbians.

November 30.—At the opening of the German Reichstag, President Kaempf declares that financially and economically Germany has every reason to contemplate the future with firm determination and unshaken confidence.

The French Chamber of Deputies sanctions the calling of the class of 1917, for service in the spring of 1916.

An explosion at the DuPont powder works near Wilmington, Del., kills thirty-one men.

The First Week of December

December 1.—Three members of the Austrian cabinet resign,—the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, and Commerce.

It is officially stated in the Italian Parliament that Italy has joined in the agreement among the Entente powers not to consider a separate peace.

Prime Minister Sonnino declares that Italy is prepared to aid Serbia with arms and ammunition.

Rumania gives notice that the Danube has been mined, thus closing it both to Bulgarians (with their Austrian allies) and Russians.

December 2.—The Bulgarian army occupies Monastir, in southern Serbia, the Serbian army having been withdrawn the previous day.

Four officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, at New York, are convicted by a jury in the federal court upon conspiracy charges growing out of attempts to furnish coal and provisions secretly to German warships at sea.

The authority of General Joffre is extended; he becomes commander-in-chief of all the French forces (except those in north Africa).

December 3.—The State Department at Washington announces that it has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the naval and military attaches of the German Embassy, for improper activities.

December 4.—King Constantine, of Greece, declares to a representative of the American Associated Press that both he and his people desire to remain out of the war, although sympathizing with the Allies; he pledges his whole army to protect a retreat of the Allied army if driven out of Serbia, if withdrawal is then made from Greek territory.

An official statement at London admits the defeat and retirement of the British expedition in Mesopotamia, with casualties amounting to 4500.

Henry Ford, the millionaire automobile manu-



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MR. AND MRS. HENRY FORD, OF DETROIT

(On Saturday, December 4, the Scandinavian steamer *Oscar II* left the port of New York, having on board Mr. Henry Ford and a number of private American citizens, men and women, together with a large group of newspaper writers, who were sailing as Mr. Ford's guests with the professed object of trying to organize on neutral European soil a conference of peace lovers which might influence the belligerent governments to come to terms and end the war. Mr. Ford is the well-known automobile maker, and he and his wife had become greatly interested in the objects and results of the recent peace congress of women at The Hague, under the presidency of their friend, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago. Miss Addams was to have sailed with the Ford party, but was prevented by illness. The wholly unofficial character of this well-disposed party of pacifists is entirely understood by all governments whether neutral or engaged in war. It was the unanimous opinion of public men and newspapers in Europe that the proposed Ford peace conference could have no practical influence)

facturer, sails from New York with more than 150 guests to visit neutral European countries and endeavor to bring about an immediate end of the war.

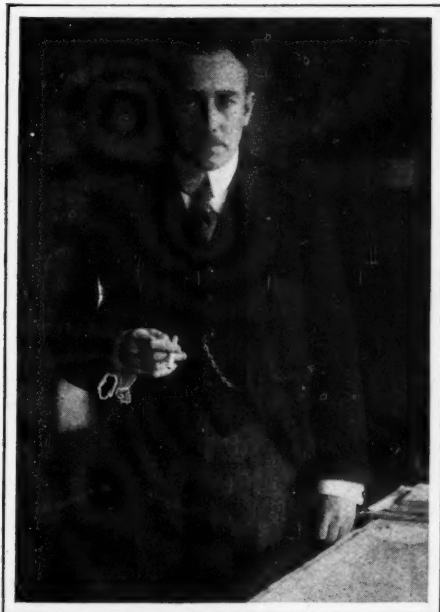
The Second Week of December

December 5.—An Austrian cruiser and several destroyers enter the Albanian port of San Giovanni de Medua and sink ten steamers and sailing vessels discharging war munitions.

The Italian Parliament expresses confidence in the Salandra ministry, by vote of 405 to 48.

December 6.—The United States Government dispatches a note to the Austro-Hungarian Government, declaring that the sinking of the Italian steamship *Ancona* before the passengers (some of them Americans) had been put in a place of safety, "can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants"; the note demands that the sinking be denounced, that the submarine officer be punished, and that indemnity be made for American citizens killed or injured.

Russia orders the enrolment in 1916 of the class of 1917 (nineteen-year-old youths).



DR. KARL HELFFERICH, SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN TREASURY

(Addressing the Reichstag on December 14, Dr. Helfferich affirmed Germany's ability to raise, within her own borders, the vast sums required to carry on the war. See "Record" item on following page)



A RECENT SNAPSHOT OF KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA (AT THE LEFT) TALKING WITH GENERAL IVANOFF

An official British statement describes the operations of a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, lasting three days; a Turkish destroyer and five supply vessels were sunk, and a railroad train damaged.

December 6-7.—A German attack on the French lines in the Champagne district results in the capture of trenches over a front of half a mile.

December 7.—Austria reports the destruction of the French submarine *Fresnel*.

An imperial Russian rescript postpones indefinitely the opening of the Duma and the Council of the Empire.

December 8.—Fire destroys the town of Hopewell, Va., rendering homeless the employees of the great powder plant located there.

December 9.—The German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, replies in the Reichstag to a Socialist inquiry regarding peace; he calls attention to the success of German arms and to the satisfactory economic position, declares that Germany cannot propose peace without seeming to indicate weakness, and gives assurances that if the Entente powers make proposals "compatible with Germany's dignity and safety we shall always be ready to discuss them."

Reports from the Serbian theater of war indicate that the British and French expedition is being forced by the Bulgarian army to retreat toward Greek territory, and that the Bulgarians and Austrians are continuing to press the Serbians in Albania and the Montenegrins and Serbians in Montenegro.

December 10.—Turkish reports declare that

the Italians have lost control of practically the whole of Tripoli, which is now dominated by Arabs and Senussi tribesmen.

December 11.—General de Castelnau is appointed Chief of Staff in the French army.

The Third Week of December

December 12.—The French Minister of the Interior states that sixty-four spies have been condemned to death by court-martial in France since the beginning of the war.

December 13.—It is stated at Berlin that German and Austro-Hungarian submarines have sunk 508 ships since the beginning of the war, with a total tonnage of 917,819.

December 14.—It is understood at Washington that the State Department has protested to France against the removal of Germans or Austrians from American steamships, by French warships.

Bulgarian reports indicate that the Serbian and Anglo-French armies have been driven entirely out of Serbia.

Dr. Helfferich (Secretary of the Imperial German Treasury) states in the Reichstag that a new vote of \$2,500,000,000 is required; the total already authorized is \$7,500,000,000, five-sixths of which has been raised by the three war loans.

The Greek army withdraws from Salonica and the strip of Greek territory reaching from the coast to the Bulgarian frontier, leaving the Anglo-French army in entire control.

December 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig is appointed commander-in-chief of the British

armies in France and Belgium, succeeding Field Marshal Sir John French.

December 17.—The reply of the Austrian Government to the American note regarding the *Ancona* sinking is discussed by President Wilson

and his cabinet; it is understood to be courteous but unsatisfactory.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Finance, informs the Chamber of Deputies that the war is costing France \$420,000,000 a month.

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From November 19 to December 17, 1915)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

December 1.—The Senate Democrats meet to consider changes in rules, regarding length of debate during the coming session.

December 2.—The House Republicans choose Mr. Mann (Ill.) as leader.

December 4.—In the Senate Democratic caucus the proposal to change the rules and limit debate is rejected by vote of 40 to 3.

December 6.—The Senate Republicans reelect Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) as leader.

December 6.—Both branches of the Sixty-fourth Congress meet in the first session. . . . In the Senate, Mr. Clarke (Dem., Ark.) is reelected president pro tem. . . . In the House, Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.) is reelected speaker.

December 7.—Both branches assemble in the House Chamber and are addressed by the President upon the state of the Union; the address is devoted mainly to recommendations for more effective national defense; the President asks for the enactment of laws to deal with disloyal residents involved in foreign intrigue, and urges an adequate merchant marine with the Government assuming initial financial risks.

December 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith (Dem., Ga.) offers a resolution directing an investigation of British interference with neutral trade; Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) proposes that investigation also be made of the law and facts involved in the destruction of American ships by Germans and Austrians.

December 16.—In the House, the Democratic majority adopts a resolution extending the Emergency War Revenue Act for a second year.

December 17.—The Senate, by a party vote, adopts the resolution extending the War Revenue Act; Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) maintains that under ordinary circumstances the Underwood Tariff Act would produce sufficient revenue.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

December 6.—Governor Whitman removes from office Edward E. McCall, chairman of the Public Service Commission in the New York district, for retaining ownership of stock in a corporation subject to his supervision.

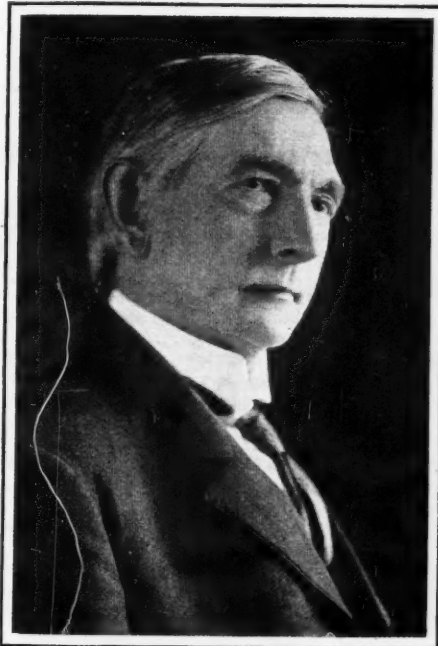
December 7.—The Democratic National Committee decides that the Democratic convention shall meet in St. Louis on June 14; a resolution is adopted declaring that President Wilson's record demands his renomination.

December 8.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in his annual report, declares that a nation-wide business boom has set in; he recommends increases in the tax on incomes and suggests new forms of taxation.

December 8-9.—President Wilson confers with the Republican leaders of the Senate and House, and it is understood that assurances were exchanged that proposals for national defense will be considered on a non-partisan basis.

December 9.—Oscar S. Straus is appointed chairman of the Public Service Commission for the New York City district. . . . Secretary of War Garrison transmits to Congress, through the President, his recommendations for an enlarged army and reserve force.

December 11.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Burleson shows decreased postal revenues of \$21,000,000; savings in expenditures reduce the deficit to \$11,000,000. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission allows increases in passenger rates upon railroads in eleven Western States.



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HON. WILLIAM J. STONE, OF MISSOURI,
CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Besides the great questions which will come up during the present session of Congress, bearing upon our relations with the belligerent nations, Senator Stone's committee will consider the proposed treaties with Nicaragua, Colombia, and Haiti.)



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

(At their convention in Washington last month, the suffragists chose Mrs. Catt to succeed Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who retires after serving twelve years as head of the national association. Mrs. Catt has long been an active worker for woman suffrage in New York State)

December 12.—The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels recommends the expenditure, during the next five years, of \$500,000,000 for new warships, aerial craft, and reserve ammunition.

December 14.—The Republican National Committee decides that the National Convention shall meet in Chicago on June 7. . . . President Wilson receives large delegations of advocates and opponents of women suffrage; the visits were apropos of the proposed national constitutional amendment.

December 15.—The report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows that the year's harvests were worth to the farmers five and a half billion dollars, an unprecedented total. . . . The Democratic Senatorial primary in Tennessee is carried by Congressman Kenneth B. McKellar.

December 17.—The President signs the measure extending the War Revenue Act through the year 1916. . . . The President nominates Henry P. Fletcher (now Ambassador to Chile) to be Ambassador to Mexico.

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

November 30.—President Machado, of Portugal, receives Premier Costa and the other members of the new cabinet.

December 5-6.—Chinese revolutionists seize the Chinese cruiser *Chao-ho* at Shanghai, and fire

upon other warships and the arsenal; later they are forced to flee after the cruiser is bombarded and set on fire.

December 6.—The Spanish cabinet under Premier Dato resigns, having met with opposition in its plan to give precedence to military proposals.

December 7.—Premier Okuma declares in the Japanese Diet that naval expansion is the first necessity before Japan; he declares that the economic and financial outlook is propitious.

December 9.—A new ministry is formed in Spain, headed by former Premier Count Alvaro de Romanones.

December 11.—Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Republic of China since its formation in 1912, accepts the throne of the restored monarchy, offered by the Council of State; it is announced that 1993 representatives out of 2042 favored the change of government.

December 16.—Vice-President Camille de Coppet is elected President of the Swiss Republic by the national assembly.

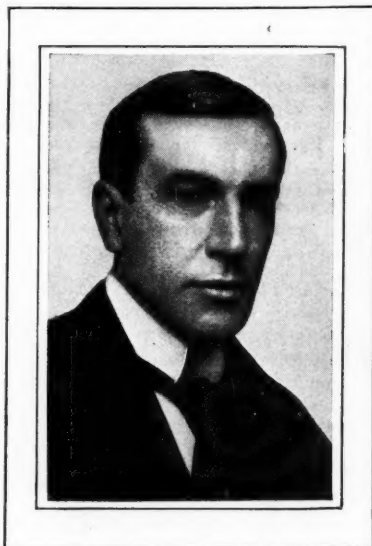
OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

November 21.—The Secretary of the Interior announces that the Government's experiment station has produced radium for less than one-third the former selling price.

November 22.—Ten persons are killed in a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Central of Georgia Railroad, near Columbus.

November 29.—An epidemic of typhus fever is reported from Mexico City, the fatalities exceeding 130 a day.

December 4.—The great Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco comes to an end; it is estimated that the total attendance was nearly nineteen million.



HON. HENRY P. FLETCHER

(Present ambassador to Chile, who was last month appointed United States ambassador to Mexico)

December 6.—An equestrian statue of Joan of Arc is unveiled in New York City, Ambassador Jusserand, of France, delivering the principal address.

December 6.—The War Department announces that a commission of ten eminent engineers, geologists, and scientists (headed by President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin) has been designated to go to Panama to investigate and report on the subject of earth slides.

December 17.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, is elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, succeeding Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who retires.

OBITUARY

November 19.—Dr. Solomon Schlechter, a noted New York rabbi and authority on the Talmud, 68.

November 21.—Herbert Rucker Eldridge, a vice-president of the National City Bank, of New York, actively engaged in promoting trade with South America, 45.

November 22.—Dr. Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, for many years minister from Costa Rica to the United States, 58.

November 23.—Bishop David H. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 78.

November 24.—James Fountain Sutton, a prominent New York art collector, 70.

November 25.—Carl A. Langlotz, for many years professor of German at Princeton University, and composer of the melody for "Old Nassau." . . . Dr. George Reuling, a prominent Maryland eye and ear surgeon, 76.

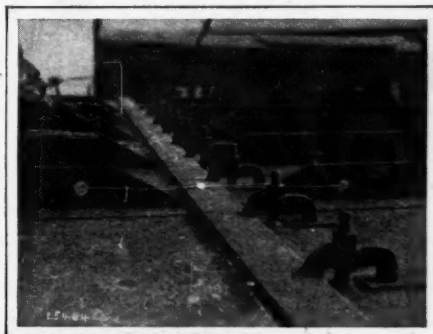
November 26.—Cardinal Francis S. Bauer, Prince Archbishop of Olmütz, Austria, 74. . . . Washington Atlee Burpee, the Pennsylvania seed cultivator, 57.

November 27.—Gustave C. Langenberg, a well-known portrait painter, 56.

November 28.—Jean Marie Ferdinand Sarrien, former Premier of France, 75. . . . Carl Axel Robert Lundin, of Cambridge, Mass., noted as a maker of large telescopes, 64.

November 29.—Paul Fuller, a distinguished New York lawyer, recently special envoy to Mexico, 67. . . . William Edward Bemis, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, prominent in the development of foreign oil fields, 51.

December 4.—Augustus Pitou, a widely known theatrical manager, 73.



International Film Service

THE WAY THE BRITISH OFFICIALS SEAL WITH WIRE THE HATCHES OF NEUTRAL SHIPS LEAVING UNITED STATES PORTS

(The sealing of ships on their departure is done in order to obviate the necessity of seizing the ship on the high seas and taking it to a British port for inspection.)

December 5.—Gen. Jesus Rabi, a hero of the Cuban wars for independence.

December 9.—Rear-Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N. (retired), 73. . . . Stephen Phillips, the English poet and dramatist, 47.

December 10.—Edward Van Dyke Robinson, professor of political economy at Columbia University, 48. . . . Prof. Hans Gross, a famous Austrian criminologist and detective, 68. . . . Abraham Gruber, long prominent in the Republican organization of New York City, 54.

December 12.—Walter Learned, compiler of anthologies of verse, 68.

December 13.—Francis Marion Cockrell, for thirty years United States Senator from Missouri, 81. . . . Viscount Alverstone, former Lord Chief Justice of England and a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, 73.

December 15.—Enoch Wood Perry, a well-known artist formerly United States consul at Venice, 84. . . . James J. Williamson, a member of the famous Moseby's Confederate Rangers, 81. . . . Auguste Germaine, the French dramatic author, 53. . . . Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, Civil War veteran and Irish patriot, 74.

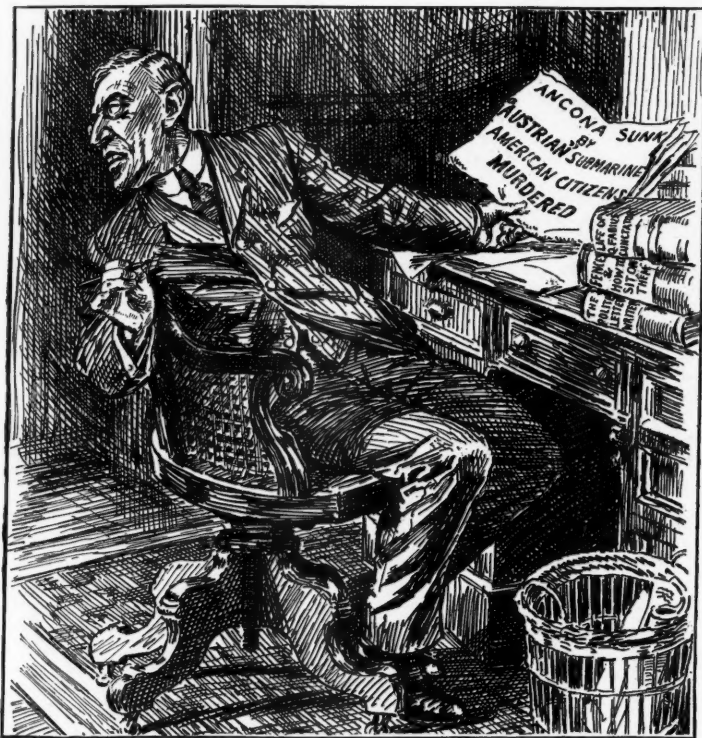
December 16.—Gen. Jephtha Garrard, a noted Ohio veteran of the Civil War, 80.



JEAN HENRI FABRE

(The distinguished French naturalist, who died on October 11, 1915. See page 111)

UNCLE SAM AS SEEN BY FOREIGN CARTOONISTS



A MATTER OF ROUTINE

PRESIDENT WILSON: "This calls for a note.—Mr. Secretary, just bring me in a copy of our No. 1 note to Germany—'Humanity' series."—From *Punch* (London)

IT is often useful to have the opinion of foreign countries,—English, French, and the neighbors when they are in candid Italian, as well as German and Austrian,—mood. The present opinion entertained in is not flattering to the vanity of Uncle Sam.



THE DISINTERESTED NEUTRALITY OF UNCLE SAM,
THE MUNITION SELLER
From *L'Illustrazione* (Milan)



A DILEMMA

UNCLE SAM: "What shall I do? If I enter the war, then I shall have to use my munitions, without payment, against the enemy, whereas now I can sell them for a good price to my friends."

From *De Notenkraaker* (Amsterdam)



HOW UNCLE SAM THREATENS AND BLUSTERS
THE NATURE OF AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN THE

HOW UNCLE SAM REALLY PERFORMS
CONDUCT OF EUROPE'S WAR—From Fischietto (Turin)

Even the neutral countries are hardly more polite than the belligerents. While cartoonists do not always express official opinion, it must be remembered that the publications of England, Germany, and all the countries at war are under the severest censorship. When Bernard Partridge, of *Punch*, draws the cartoon of President Wilson reproduced on the

facing page, we may be assured that its publication is not displeasing to the rulers, nor distasteful to the English public. It is intended to be disparaging,—to convey the idea

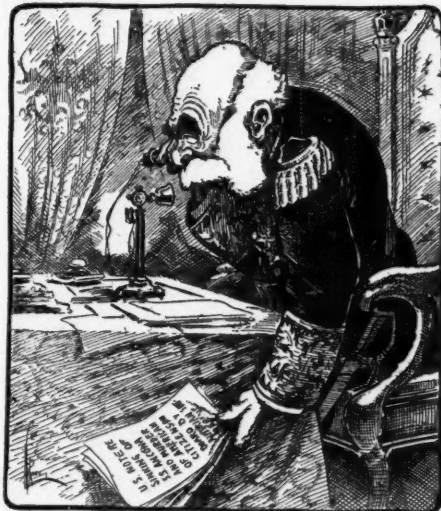


THE YANKEE POP-GUN

UNCLE SAM: "Now then, fear and tremble! Here goes my pop-gun."

GERMAN EAGLE: "Ha, ha, ha..."

From *Hindi Punch* (Bombay)



EXPERT ADVICE RE S. S. ANCONA

FRANCIS JOSEPH: "Wilhelm, I have just received a nasty note from President Wilson demanding disavowal, discontinuance, punishment, and reparation. What shall I do?"

THE EXPERT: "Procrastination it, und it forgotten will be soon!"

From the *Star* (Montreal)



AMERICA'S PROTEST

"My dear John Bull, please be kind enough to act as though you were not in your own house."

From *Ulk* © (Berlin)

that the *Ancona* diplomacy, for instance, would be insincere.

The Italian cartoon at the top of page 31

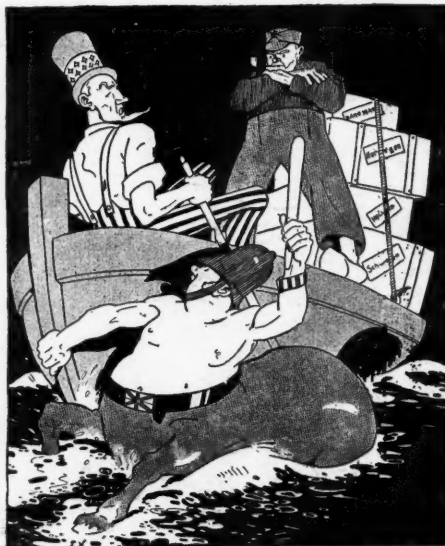


WILSON BALKS

THE DRIVERS (John Bull, Morgan, and Roosevelt, trying to force the United States into war): "Giddap, giddap."

THE HORSE (Wilson): "Hold on; I'll kick out from behind pretty soon."

From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)

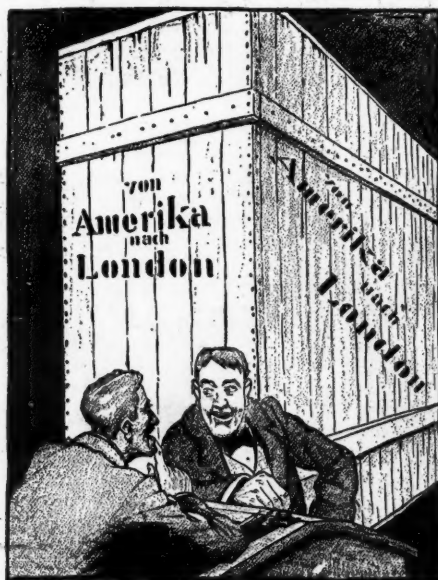


ENGLAND AND THE SHIPPING TRADE

The weak protest of the neutrals has come into the right hands, for John Bull has never yet considered the rights of others.

From *Meggendorfer-Blätter* © (Munich)

very humorously contrasts Uncle Sam's fierce words with his mild deeds. Canadian, French, and other cartoonists of Allied coun-



THE "LOADED" NOTE

(A conversation in the British Ministry)

"Good heavens, is there nothing but a note in that package?"

"Why certainly; when Wilson writes, he usually includes a couple of submarines in the package."

From *Ulk* © (Berlin)



PRESIDENT WILSON, A CARICATURE PORTRAIT
From *Simplicissimus* © (Munich)



FAIR PLAY

President Wilson urges Grey, the British foreign minister and Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, to play fair with a new deck of cards. Grey apparently declines.

From *Borsszem Jankó* (Budapest)

tries, including the clever draughtsman of *Hindi Punch*, at Bombay, have a very low opinion of Uncle Sam's sincerity and moral principles.

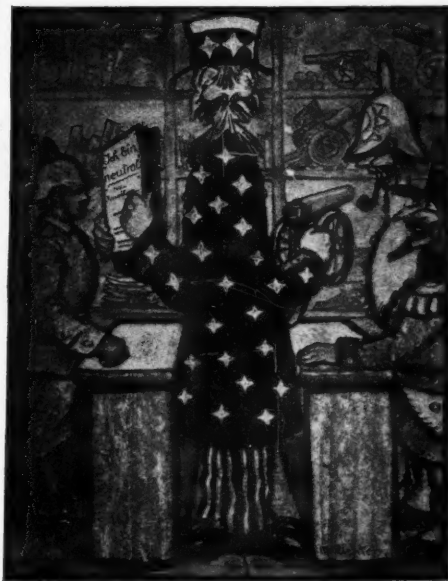
As for the German and Austrian cartoon-



UNCLE SAM FEEDING THE EUROPEAN FLAME WITH
MUNITIONS FOR HIS OWN PROFIT

From *Meggendorfer Blätter* © (Munich)

Jan.—3



THE NEUTRALITY OF THE MUNITIONS-SELLER

JONATHAN: "See, my dear German, this is the only difference between us: You make slaughter, and I make goods for the slaughter."

From *Ulk* © (Berlin)



AT THE LOOM OF TIME

(Since President Wilson has been unable to facilitate the exporting of cotton to Germany, the producers themselves are working at the loom. What will be the result?—the portrait of the next President—Bryan)

From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)

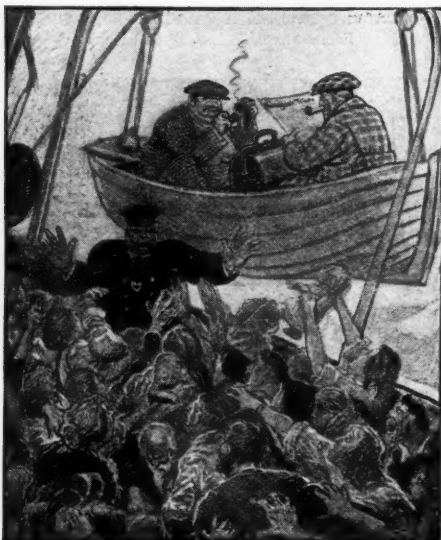
ists, we are reproducing enough recent ex- sort of drawings their governments encour-
amples to show how they feel and what age them to publish. *Uik's* comment on



AN AMERICAN THREAT

AMERICA TO GERMANY: "Beware! If you continue to insult me, I will make you pay dearly—(to himself) through the goods I am exporting to you."

From *Pasquino* (Turin)



THE CHOSEN PEOPLE

SUBMARINE COMMANDER: "Stop your nonsense.—Americans must be saved first, and then ordinary folks."

From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)



THE SWORD OF ISLAM—A VISION
THE BRITISH LION: "The fine old days at Suez will soon be over."
From *Kladderadatsch* © (Berlin)



THE ROYAL ITALIAN SLEEP-WALKERS
"Just a couple of steps more, Helene, we'll have it soon."
From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)

the very elaborate argument sent by President Wilson against the British Orders in Council is particularly pertinent. The note is represented as arriving in a big box, containing a couple of submarines for British use. The German reader is expected to in-

fer that American protests against England's trade interferences are humbug, and that America's real concern is in the profitable business of shipping supplies to England.



JOHN BULL (pointing to the Suez Canal): "Here is the spot where I am mortal."
From *Kladderadatsch* © (Berlin)



"ONCE I TOYED WITH CROWNS"
(Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, relieved of supreme command and shifted to the Caucasus, soliloquizes on his former glory as the hero of Instenburg)

From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)

Wie kriegt man Teddy's Schnauze zu?



Der Verfall-Amerikaner widerspricht, Teddy's, indem er den Fächer schließt.



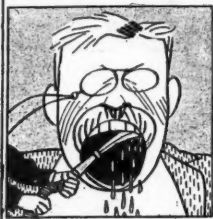
Der Kriegsanführer von Amerika: Wer fragt mit einem Verstecktschiff, der...



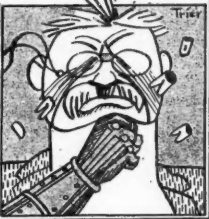
Der Demokrat, um ihn den Mund zu halten, Teddy's mit einem kleinen Demokrat.



Der Arbeiter will die große Schnauze mit dem Mund des Verfalls, für endlich zu schließen.



Und Miller Degen - Schenkungsgrund - Teddy's mit einem kalten Scherz.



Teddy's alle wird wieder der Mund - Versteckt schließt ihm die Gitterstäbe des Stiefels.

HOW SHALL WE CLOSE TEDDY'S MOUTH?

Various measures having failed to make Colonel Roosevelt cease his utterances on the European war,—including the German-American with his silk hat, the padlock of the War Secretary, the efforts of the cotton men, the *Staats Zeitung* and Mr. Bryan's cold water hose,—perhaps the "mailed fist" will do the job.

From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)



THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

(An Italian view of the way Uncle Sam allows himself to be treated in his diplomatic negotiations with Germany) From *Fischietto* (Turin)



AMERICA AND ENGLAND

ENGLAND: "Halt, Uncle Sam."



"You have contraband on your person."



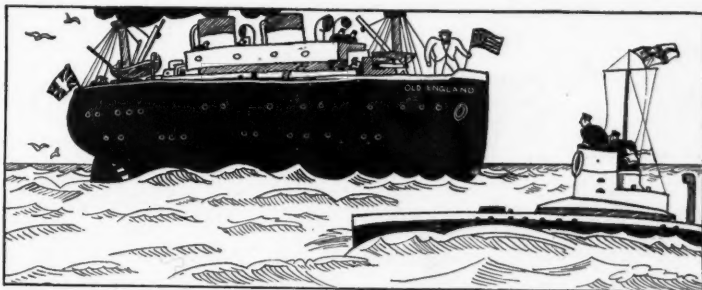
"Now give up. Everything is contraband that we can use."



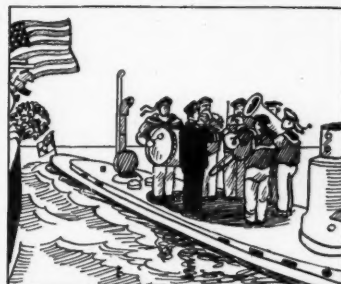
UNCLE SAM: "Luckily they didn't find my fountain pen so I shall promptly proceed to write a note of protest." From *Simplicissimus* © (Munich)

GERMAN SUBMARINE
TACTICS ALTERED TO
SUIT PRESIDENT
WILSON

The German submarine commander, being warned to "Have a care! No torpedoing! Americans on board!", proceeds as follows:

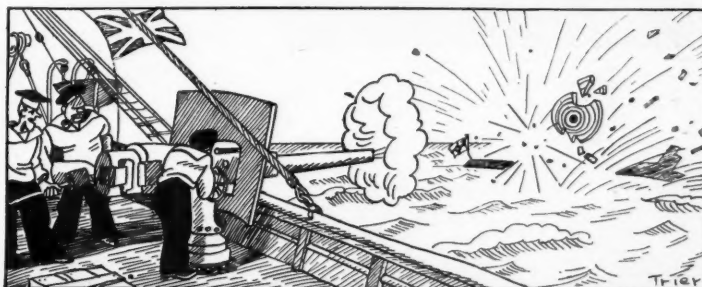


"Permit me to hand you a floral offering.
"And now my crew will play 'Yankee Doodle' for you."



"After which we will put up a target on our submarine, so that you can be sure of hitting us."

From *Lustige Blätter*
© (Berlin)



WILSON AS THE MONEY-LENDER

Wilson: "You needn't trouble yourself, gentlemen, about receiving these loans. I will deliver the money in my own country in good season, provided you will order plenty of munitions."

From *Meggendorfer-Blätter* © (Munich)



AT HIS AMERICAN UNCLE'S

JOHN BULL: "I never thought that I should have to come to you to borrow money. It was only my foolish generosity which brought me to this state. I have been loaning so freely to everybody."

From *Simplicissimus* © (Munich)

WAR SCENES—EAST AND WEST



THE MODERN SOLDIER—A QUEER-LOOKING OBJECT
A British (right) and a French (left) soldier wearing
their anti-gas helmets



Photograph Paul Thompson.

"KITCHENER'S KNOCK"

(A picture that shows the recent house-to-house search
for eligible recruits in England)



GERMAN RED CROSS MOTOR AMBULANCES WAIT-
ING UNTIL AFTER THE BATTLE TO PICK UP THE
WOUNDED



© American Press Association, New York

AN ITALIAN RED CROSS DOCTOR ATTENDING A
WOUNDED DISPATCH RIDER WHOSE MOTORCYCLE
STANDS CLOSE BY



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

A FRENCH BATTERY IN ACTION AT THE DARDANELLES

(The empty shells can be seen stacked up in the rear of the guns)



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE BLACK SEA ENTRANCE TO THE BOSPHORUS, SHOWING THE TURKISH FORTS ON EITHER SIDE

AT BOTH ENDS OF THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN,—THE LAND ATTACK ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, AND ONE OF THE POINTS EXPOSED TO RUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE BLACK SEA



© International News Service, New York

BRITISH TROOPS IN CAMP AT SALONICA



Photograph by Medem Photo Service

A GROUP OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN CAUCASIA



©Underwood & Underwood, New York

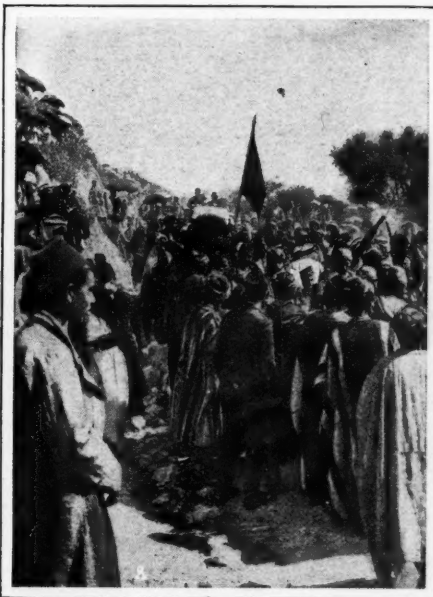
LORD KITCHENER AND GENERAL JOFFRE MAKING
A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE ALLIES' LINES IN
FRANCE

(Kitchener is looking at the German trenches through
a field glass)



Photograph by Medem Photo Service

SOME OF THE HUNDRED-POUND CATAPULT BOMBS
BEING TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE TRENCHES

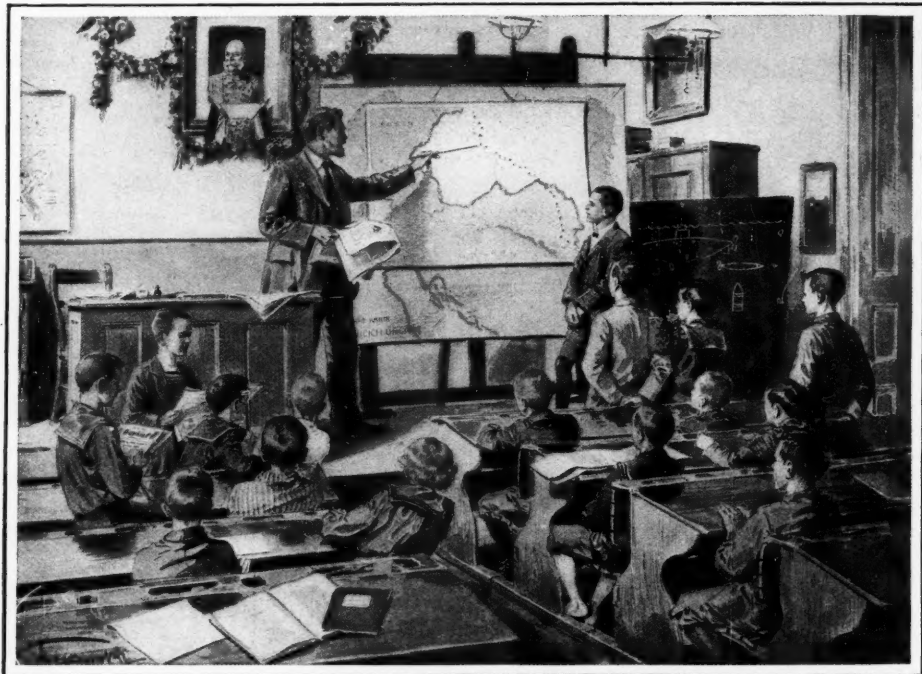


A WARLIKE SCENE IN THE HOLY LAND
(Turkish reserves marching in to Jerusalem to join
the colors)



©International News Service, New York

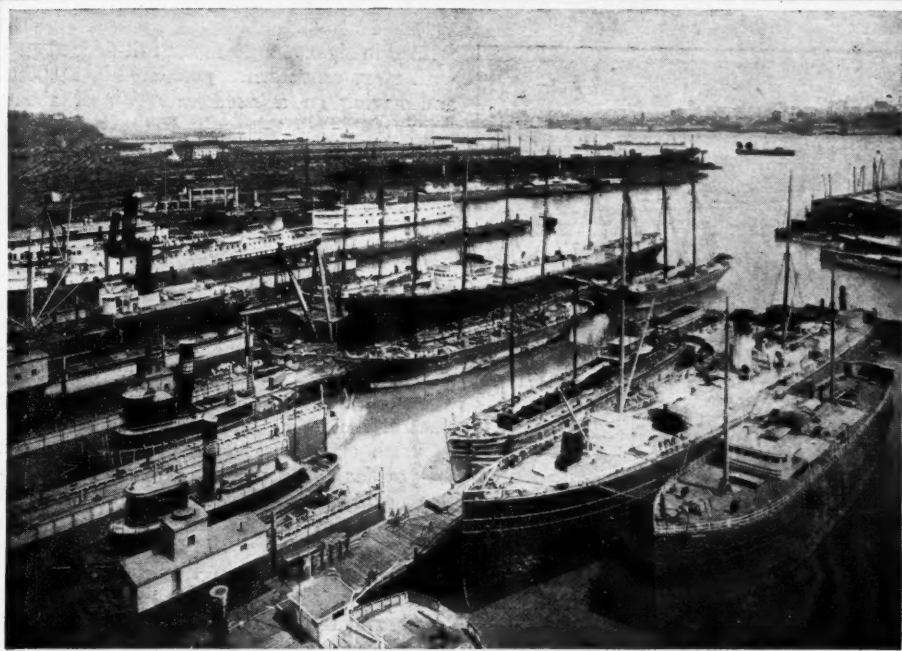
WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHO RECENTLY RESIGNED
HIS CABINET POST TO JOIN HIS REGIMENT



AN UP-TO-DATE METHOD OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY
(Following the course of the war from newspaper reports in a Vienna school)



A HAPPY SCENE IN THE RECOVERED PORTION OF ALSACE
(The pleasant-faced villagers, in this section of Alsace again under French rule, are seen mingling contently with the soldiers of the Republic)



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

A BUSY SHIPPING SCENE ON THE NEW YORK WATERFRONT

AMERICA'S BUSINESS BOOM

HOW WAR ORDERS HAVE PRODUCED AN INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL AND A
HOST OF NEW MILLIONAIRES

BY J. GEORGE FREDERICK

WAR, for Europe, is meaning devastation and death; for America a bumper crop of new millionaires and a hectic hastening of prosperity revival. The coming of war orders has created more value, by five times, than the war orders themselves!

When the great war began, America had about 4100 millionaires. How many will it have when the war ends? Nobody knows, —but if one is willing to count those who have been made "millionaires on paper" since the war began, whether from war orders direct or not, and estimate those who logically will become millionaires if the war continues two years more, *there will be a crop of at least 500 more millionaires.*

The making of 500 more millionaires is a mere detail compared with the psychological brace which war orders have put into a slack and snail-paced return of prosperity. It is as though an energetic doctor had pumped oxygen or a salt solution into a limp pa-

tient and turned him into a jumping jack.

Just what have been these famed war orders? Have they been wildly exaggerated? Stripped of all the color and excitement of pussy-footed confidential agents, rumor-spreaders, and stock-manipulators, the "war orders" placed in this country comprised, nevertheless, a gigantic industrial *pièce de resistance*. A grand total of about two billion dollars in war orders of one kind and another is estimated to have been placed in this country. The DuPont powder firm and the Remington Arms people naturally secured a great slice of war orders. The DuPont firm, on excellent authority, has war orders totalling about \$320,000,000. It paid a 200 per cent. dividend on October 1 last, sending the stock up to 750. Before the war it sold at 129. Stockholders of DuPont since 1912 cashed in, or could do so, at 503 per cent. profit. In other words, a 100-share-holder if he chose could make \$93,000 profit!



Photograph by Paul Thompson

MOTOR TRUCKS AND AEROPLANES (BOXED)
AWAITING SHIPMENT

GREAT POWDER FACTORIES ON THE JAMES AND THE DELAWARE

The DuPont plant is really five plants in five newly-made cities,—City Point, Hopewell, and DuPont City, all three situated on the James River, near Petersburg, Virginia; and Penn's Grove and Carney's Point, both on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, opposite Wilmington.

There are in the Virginia manufacturing center alone about 210 factory buildings. The semi-monthly payroll is about \$900,000 at this group of factories alone, and some skilled workmen make from \$10 to \$20 per day. The gun-cotton manufacturing capacity of this group of factories is now about 920,000 pounds per day, and orders are in hand sufficient to run the plants for nearly a year. The Carney's Point smokeless-powder output daily is 730,000 pounds. The cost of making it is about 50 cents a pound; the war price received for it is about \$1,—a daily profit on this one item alone of \$365,000. This means over two million dollars profit weekly, which is at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year.

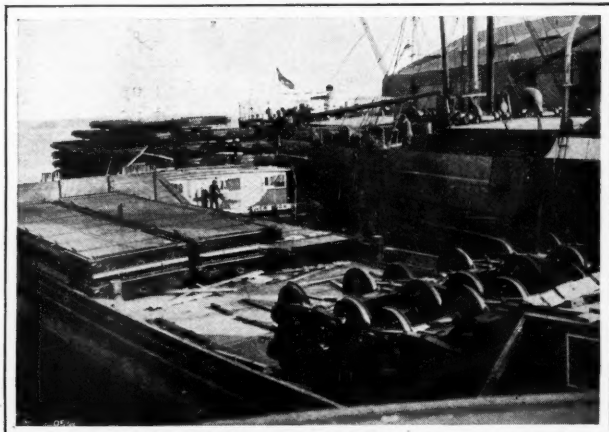
The magic and the tragedy of the drama of munitions-making at the DuPont mills are alike fascinating. Ten thousand men worked to produce the additions to the mills, erected within several months and now accommodating 20,000 extra workmen. A group of corn-fields, worth at most \$15,000, were trans-

formed in eight months into a full-fledged city with every convenience, populated by 29,000, and having an assessed valuation of about \$3,000,000, all this only to be burned to the ground in a few hours on December 9, with scenes comparable only to the lawless days of '49,—men sitting on smoking ruins all night, rifle over knee; lynching of a marauder, quelling of riots by the pistol point and militia on duty. The mysterious warnings of posters, the explosion killing twenty-five or more, leaving only a crater to mark the spot,—these are the external creakings of a mammoth mill of death, probably the largest ever reared up on the face of the earth.

With clock-like regularity, ton upon ton of powder and explosives in their heavy casings, grimly marked, are stocked and shunted to ship, or by rail to Canada (where, by the way, a major part of the ammunitions is forwarded for loading in English and French bottoms). The *Adriatic* sailed early in December with 18,000 tons of various kinds of ammunition. Sailing from Wilmington, Russian steamers frequently carry 2,000,000 pounds of the death-dealing stuff in one bottom.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

The Bethlehem Steel Company is in a class by itself. It is the most gigantic smithy for the forging of engines of destruction which the western hemisphere possesses, and it surpasses the Krupp and Creusot plants in many particulars. Its profits are authoritatively expected to leap to \$45,000,000 next year. The company is doing at least \$200,000,000 more business than in normal times. Charles



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

RAILROAD SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA—FLAT CARS AND CAR TRUCKS



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

THE CONGESTION OF FREIGHT ON WEST STREET, NEW YORK

M. Schwab, to whose foresight in going early after war orders is attributed the entire "war bride" boom, gets not only a salary but a 10 per cent. bonus on business done. The rise of this stock from around 46 to about 600 acted like a high-tension electric current to Wall Street speculation and galvanized into life a whole string of dormant stocks. Even railway stocks and bonds, which had long gone a-begging, are now going actively forward.

Although it does not figure so prominently in speculation, barbed wire is a very great essential in modern warfare. The slaughter before the trenches would be unthinkable if they could easily be "rushed." Barbed wire, often charged with electricity, keeps opposing forces off, and it is American wire that is used. Nearly one million tons per year is the rate of export at the present time, and the prices received for it are almost \$3 per ton higher than before the war.

THE PROFIT ON SHELLS AND THE WASTE

The making of shells is a particularly important feature of war orders. One Brooklyn firm is making 15,000 per day at \$12.50, or about \$180,000 worth per day, which is at the rate of \$36,000,000 per year, if capacity orders are maintained. Scientific management experts have demonstrated that average shells can be made at a complete cost of

\$7.10 each, which leaves a profit of \$5.40 per shell to any factory, achieving maximum efficiency if price obtained is \$12.50. On 15,000 shells per day this would be a profit of \$81,000 per day! But this is very optimistic figuring, for under hectic war-time conditions the shells are costing the makers from \$9 to \$10 each. Somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2.40 is being wasted on each shell (or \$30,600 in one factory alone each day)!

It is altogether likely that from 20 to 33⅓ per cent. of the money spent by the Allies in America has gone either to excessive commissions (to English as well as American intermediaries) or to sheer abnormal cost and waste in the factory. It is quite likely that both are almost unavoidable, for certainly it is too much to be expected in these times that business be done in the conservative, close-figured way it is done ordinarily. Productive capacity was necessary to mobilize at once and at all costs in those dark days for the Allies when the English were putting mere flesh and blood against plentiful German explosives. But to-day the situation is changed. *There are few, if any, orders for shells now coming to this country.* Quite naturally the Allies prefer to roll up no heavier trade balance here than is absolutely necessary, and have done marvels in their own countries in the way of shell production. They have even bought out small

machine shops in America and transported them bodily across the ocean in order to increase home shell production.

PUTTING THE MUNITIONS TRADE ON A BUSINESS BASIS

The buying of war munitions has also been well standardized on a business basis. The "munitions bonanza" has burst, as all bonanzas must, by their very nature. Those ambitious to sell war goods cannot longer operate the backing-and-filling tricks which were common some months ago, when mysterious manufacturers were adroitly kept in the background, and a circle of smooth agents gouged the anxious Allies for maximum price,—or quite as often "stung" them for fees to produce a "manufacturer" who proved to be something quite different.

There are now quite definite formalities to the selling of war supplies. If you wish to get even a hearing you must name the company which is going to sell the stuff, if you are posing as an agent. A commission is then sent over to inspect the plant and to see if it can qualify as to manufacture or finances. If everything passes then the commission on this side is authorized to enter into contract with the manufacturers. Prices and contracts are all agreed upon on the other side, and the agents here are instructed simply to execute them. Contracts are drawn up, bonds furnished by the manufacturer for

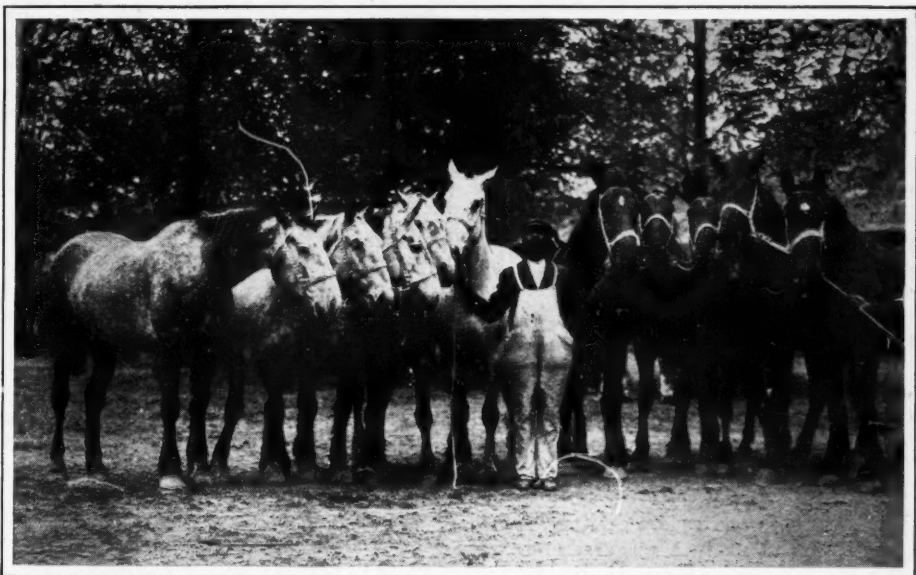
their faithful performance. Another bond is put up to insure deliveries. Manufacturers get 25 per cent. advance upon the amount of the order at the time placed; but a bond is put up by the manufacturer to cover this. Irrevocable letters of credit for the balance are put in the bank by the contracting government; otherwise the manufacturer would be taking a chance. American manufacturers have to guarantee only delivery to some seaboard point, free on ship-board. Thus does a sorely tried nation across the water do business at long range with a manufacturer in Oshkosh or Podunk, U. S. A. It applies to items large and small in the roster of war needs, and has quieted down the somewhat shameful intrigue and subterranean tunneling which was at first prevalent.

SPECULATION IN HORSES

Take, for example, the experience of a man who had several thousand horses to sell for use in the European armies. This man spent hundreds, even thousands, of dollars entertaining war agents to get their orders. One group after another "fizzled out." He kept on and after several expensive experiences he finally got on the track of a deal that was *bona fide*. Naturally it takes time to develop a big proposition of this kind and while it was developing his option on his horses expired. It was a case of putting up



A YARD FULL OF SHELLS AT THE BETHLEHEM STEEL WORKS



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

A STRING OF HORSES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY

another four or five thousand dollars and taking his chances on this proposition being a "fake," too, or losing the money he had already put up on the first option. Unfortunately he didn't put up to continue his option.

Another horse-dealer who was reported in the sensational rumors that were flying wild to have made all the way from \$2,000,000 to \$15,000,000 on a big horse deal made just \$15,000! This after he had spent thousands of dollars in chasing down all the "fake" prospects to land a "sure enough" order.

The horses were sent on from the West. Of course, all these horses had to pass the inspectors for the war agents. A horse might be perfectly sound, but have a little scar, or it might not be just the right proportion or weight.

If a horse was, say, a half-inch shorter than the standard required, it was rejected. The result was that a tremendous proportion of perfectly good horses were rejected for trifling reasons.

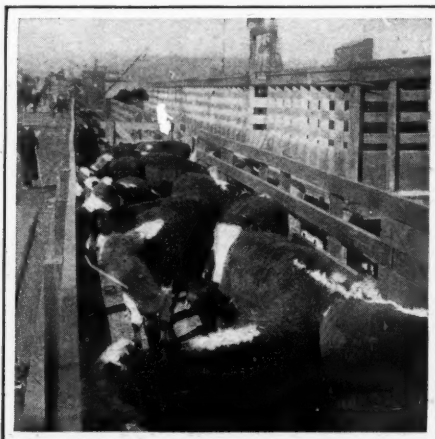
Not only did the dealer find that he had stood the loss in the shipment of the horses across the country, but when he turned to dispose of them in the regular channels he could not sell them. They were all right, but the buyers were afraid that the reasons stated for rejection were not the real ones and consequently they would not risk buying the horses for fear something might be wrong

with them. These horses were practically worthless on the dealer's hands. He had to dispose of them for what he could get. The result was that after the losses on rejections were subtracted from the profits made on the horses accepted he found that instead of pocketing \$15,000,000 profit he had made clear just \$15,000!

SEVERE TESTS OF QUALITY

Many another example of the speculation indulged in might be cited,—this one, a real case, makes it graphically clear how even those who secured war orders did not secure the fabulous wealth in some way popularly supposed to be connected with war orders. As a matter of fact, since the lamentable experience of France early in the war, when an American contractor sold a large order of shoes of flimsy construction (and severely damaged American reputation in the act) the inspection standards have been very rigid. Random samples of the goods are now cautiously selected for test and the war-order fakir who tries to "put over" the familiar trick of top layers of standard quality and the rest mediocre has no chance. American reputation is now excellently safeguarded on war orders, for the irresponsibles who might enormously harm American prestige by grafting on quality are not allowed a smell of war orders.

This feature of the war-order situation has not received the attention due it. Reputa-



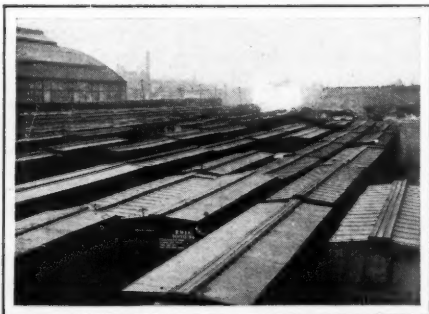
Photograph by Brown Brothers

CATTLE FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET

tion for quality and square dealing has had its reward and many a manufacturer who has not been successful in securing war orders has now an opportunity to reflect over the significant reasons.

AMERICAN CITIES AS WAR-SUPPLY CENTERS

Another curious phase of war orders' relation to reputation has cropped up in respect to cities. The enormous international spotlight in which, for instance, Bridgeport is working has been a matter of actual civic pride, gruesome as it may seem. An ancient rivalry between New Haven and Bridgeport has been spectacularly settled. Other cities, sensing the value of war-order spotlight, have sought war orders as a civic proposition. Galesburg, Ill., for instance, sent a representative to New York to bring home some of the famed war-fat, and now a proposition to make rifles stamped "Made in Galesburg, U. S. A.," is being financed at \$300,000 on



THE TERMINAL FREIGHT YARDS ARE CROWDED
WITH CARS WAITING TO BE UNLOADED
(The scene at the Pennsylvania Yards in Jersey City.)

a promise of a \$27,000,000 war order. This project is criticized by rival cities as "bloody advertising," and others dub it merely a clever stock-promotion scheme; but it illustrates the hold which war orders have had on the imagination of the country.

Bluntly speaking, war orders acted like a great splash in a *stagnant* pond. The noise of the splash was exciting and was soon over, but the ripples resulting from it have been countless, far-reaching and insistent. Stupendous circles of trade have been started and the unnatural, diffident stagnation of before-the-war-orders times has been dispelled, some say, for all time in America. It is an amazing fact that war orders started the sluggish current of trade to the extent of billions of dollars. Factory windows lighted all night, the jamming of railway yards, the cry for mercy and announcing of embargoes by various freight handlers, has been just the tonic needed to



© Underwood & Underwood, New York

COPPER SLABS WEIGHING 280 POUNDS EACH
READY FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD

bring the old-time American business temperament to its feet and set it going at something like the old pace.

People who were last spring reluctantly persuaded to buy a month's raw material ahead are now excitedly clamoring for any amount,—*small or large,—at a premium!* Factory workers who only last summer had three ten-hour days a week doled out to them as though it were a charity, are now working every day until ten at night on overtime, and getting overtime rates on all over eight hours! A few months ago there were 300,000 idle freight cars; now presidents of railways are losing sleep because of shortage! It is a mad world suddenly come upon us!

It is fascinating to follow these circling ripples of trade radiating from war orders.



THE FREIGHT-CONGESTED WATERFRONT ON THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK

EFFECT ON THE STEEL INDUSTRY

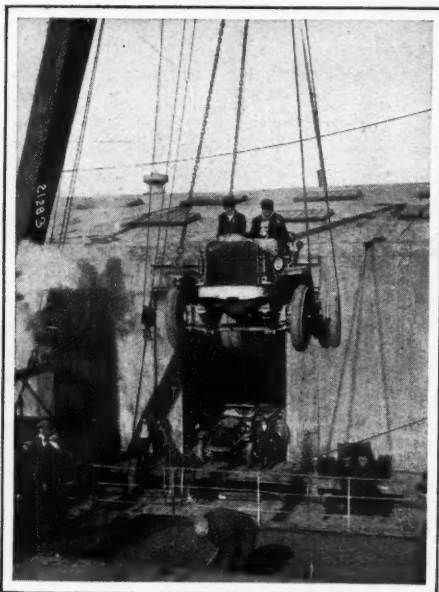
Naturally one of the most important raw materials affected by the war orders is steel. Not that the Allies are buying steel in the raw, nor that the raw-material needs of shell manufacturers are so large. But the effect of the war-order influx was first of all to swell to great proportions the demands for machinery to make shells, etc., and for structural steel for the many new additions to factories; then again for material for more cars and ships to transport the goods; more locomotives to haul them. And now, to cap it all, as the result of the war, the United States wants great quantities of steel to build warships and submarines of its own, and nations are buying goods for use *after* the war is over!

The situation in the steel industry is positively breath-taking. It is admitted that the steel market is running wild, and some say that in six months it will be almost impossible to get an order accepted. Even now orders are carefully debated before acceptance. Back in 1901 Schwab, then the first president of the United States Steel Corporation, provoked much skepticism by predicting that by 1920 the country would be

producing 40,000,000 tons of steel annually. At that time the production was about 11,000,000. Strangely enough the production of steel at the present time is at the rate of just about the predicted 40,000,000 tons,—just at the moment of Mr. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel "ten strike,"—and five years ahead of his prediction! It proves once more that the optimist is far more often right about the industrial growth of this country than the pessimist. The steel stocks have virtually become war stocks through the strong and directly sympathetic influences of war-order prosperity upon them. The United States Steel Corporation is about to spend \$15,000,000 in enlarging the capacity of its various centers; while immense enlargements, consolidations, and reorganizations are appearing among the independent companies; as a result steel stocks have fluttered upward. Midvale steel stock, for instance, rose from 50 to 97. Then, too, about eight new munitions companies have been formed, with a total new capitalization of approximately \$250,000,000.

THE BUYING OF MACHINERY

Another of the important ripples is the machinery field. With such widespread fac-



© International Film Service

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY BEING
LOADED ABOARD A STEAMER

tory activity machinery-tool demand quickly became acute,—not only for use in America, but for France, England, Russia. It is strongly suspected that Germany got a lot of it, for Denmark imported \$245,000 worth in the last fiscal year, as compared with \$48,000 in 1914; and Sweden \$625,000 instead of \$310,000. France has bought nearly \$9,000,000 worth as against less than \$2,000,000 the year previous. England bought \$12,000,000, as compared with \$3,000,000 in 1914. Russia bought two and a half million as compared with a little over one million. Canada has also been a heavy buyer.

COPPER, RUBBER, AND COTTON

Let us take a look at some of the stimulation which war orders have pumped into various other commodities. There is copper; everybody knows how it sagged down almost to the point of complete break. One-time powerful companies were reduced to bankruptcy. Now it is the main concern of the lead-

ing copper people to prevent the market from acting like a broncho! Not only are the Allies buying copper, but it is now rumored that German agents have contracted for some \$40,000,000 worth for delivery after the war. Copper is now five cents above the average price for the past twenty years, and some producers are making 100 per cent. profit.

Then there is crude rubber, which has taken a sharp jump upward until it is now 68 cents a pound, and tire manufacturers are announcing substitutes for rubber. Even with a record crop throughout the world, corn and wheat have jumped up until Canada has had to commandeer the price.

Cotton is selling at 13 cents instead of 6½ cents a year ago, while cotton-seed, which sells normally no higher than \$22 a ton, now sells as high as \$50. The South, which has had a lean time of it, is now suddenly bulging.

Most curious and impressive of all is the way in which every nation in the world, belligerent or neutral, is converging upon this country for supplies. Chinese, Japanese, French, English, Belgian, Italian and other trade commissions have visited us, bent on trading more with us. Germany herself is reputed on good authority to have actually placed orders here for no less than \$10,000,000 worth of copper, cotton, wool, lard, wheat, farm machinery, etc., for delivery after the war.

There is obviously a realization growing of the utter congestion of orders for staples which will take place after war destruction ends and construction begins. It will likely

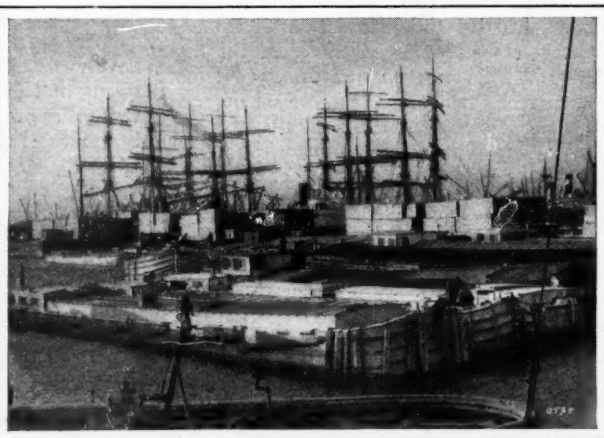


Photo by Pictorial News Company

HUGE PILES OF BOXED AUTOMOBILES LYING IN THE ERIE BASIN,
IN NEW YORK READY FOR SHIPMENT

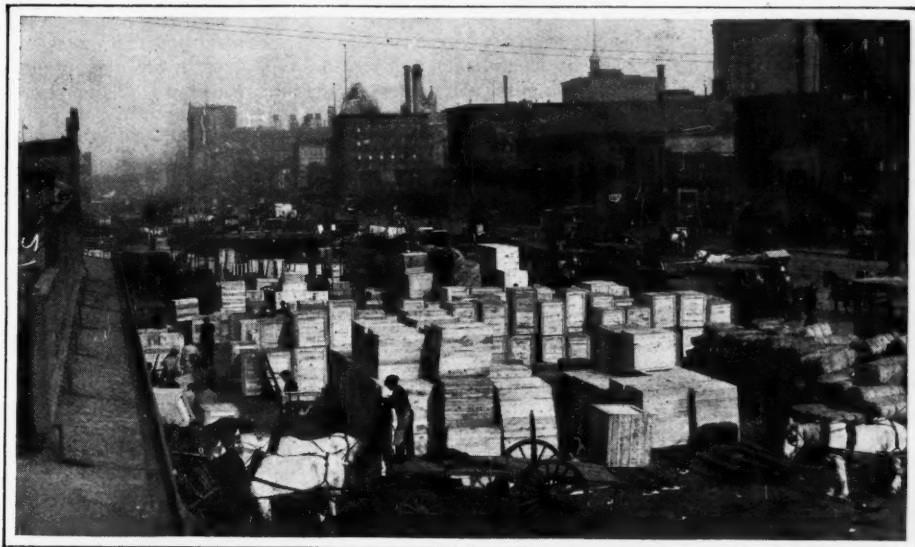


Photo by Pictorial News Company

THE PIERS OF WEST STREET, NEW YORK, ARE SO CLOGGED WITH GOODS AWAITING SHIPMENT THAT THE FREIGHT OVERFLOWS INTO THE STREET

then be a peaceful contest for the materials with which to repair the monstrous damage.

THE DEMAND FOR SKILLED LABOR

The situation in labor is in keeping with the general manufacturing boom. It is a fact that not in years has there been such a positively frantic demand for skilled labor as now. I have personally seen payrolls for factory operators in a field not by any stretch of the imagination related to war orders, namely fountain pens, where machine operators were earning from \$40 to \$55 per week, including overtime, bonuses, etc. Every man who can use a pair of hands and take instruction is being commandeered in the better-known industrial centers. It is true that in the sudden sweep of labor demand some centers have been passed by and are still dull; but the pressure on the main centers of industry is compensatingly phenomenal. Farm hands are dropping shovels, washing their horny hands and offering themselves at machine shops to be miraculously turned into some semblance of skilled workmen in a few

weeks' time. Those who cannot work fast enough and are discharged merely smile and walk right into some other plant! I have seen some absolute incompetents, fresh from some remote rural districts, keep a \$4-a-day job indefinitely, though discharged every week or so. Often the same company in another department will hire the same man back several times!

As a matter of fact the most serious problem confronting industrial centers like Bridgeport or Detroit, etc., is the *housing*

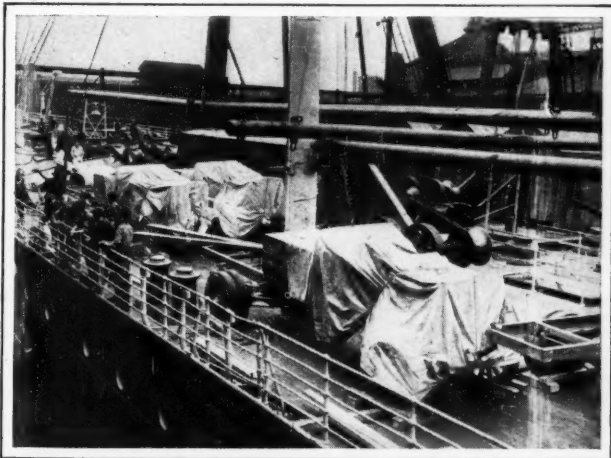


Photo by Am. Press Ass'n

MOTOR TRUCKS ON THE DECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC," OUTWARD BOUND

problem. A family which decided to take in a roomer in Bridgeport and advertised was overwhelmed with nearly 100 applicants. A cot in a hallway is bringing a parlor-bedroom price. Bridgeport has added nearly 50,000 population within a short time, and Detroit 80,000. But while this housing problem is being put up to the builders and social workers, manufacturers themselves are performing Aladdin's-lamp feats in putting up new buildings. The Remington Arms Company put up a new factory a thousand by three hundred feet in thirty days and another similar one in three days. Three shifts of workmen working eight hours each,—those working at night using the glare of high-power electric lamps,—were necessary to perform this miracle. In these busy industrial centers one is now greeted with the sight of moving-picture theaters crowded in the forenoon with night workers, and stores open all night.

Detroit, as a result of the war, is one of the magic cities. Since the first automobile company started there with \$250,000 capital in 1899, the making of cars in Detroit has now reached the astounding annual total of \$350,000,000. The city is the Mecca of skilled workmen from all over the country, and only New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia are doing more building construc-

tion than Detroit. During 1915 about 250 new companies were incorporated there, and about \$20,000,000 worth of new capital raised. Facts like these explain why De-

THE WAR-ORDER SPURT TO POPULATION

City.	Before War.	Now.
Bridgeport, Conn.	90,000	140,000
Hopewell, Va.	0	18,000
Penn's Grove, N. J.	2,000	5,000
City Point, Va.	200	5,000
Du Pont City, Va.	0	3,000
Carney's Point, N. J.	0	3,500
Petersburg, Va.	25,000	32,000
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,000
Detroit, Mich.	600,000	682,000
Bethlehem, Pa.	12,837	19,200
Flint, Mich.	38,550	47,500

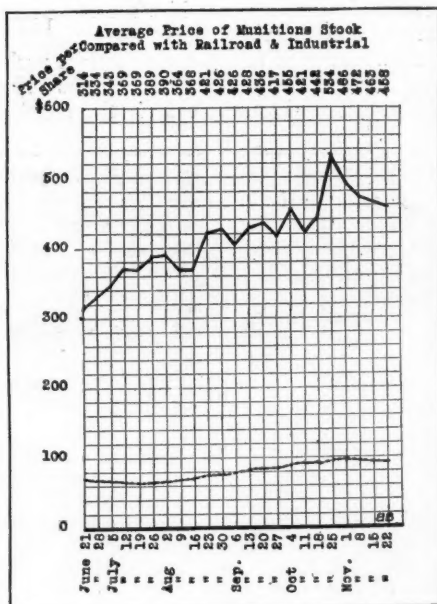
troit has been picked as a phenomenon of enough national interest to take moving-picture films simply of the town's growth.

NEW WEALTH NOT YET DISTRIBUTED

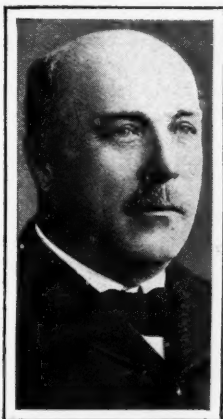
A careful estimate of the general situation throughout the country indicates that 90 per cent. of all manufacturing business in the country is sold up, or is over-sold. To explain why general business is still far from satisfactory under such conditions it is not necessary to think of the temporary nature of war orders, for I have already shown that the war-order business may now be demonstrated as a mere psychological drop in the bucket. The real explanation undoubtedly lies in the fact that while laborers and mechanics of all kinds are busy as bees, at high wages, and manufacturers of most kinds, too, yet a great proportion of salaried employees are still under the handicap of previously reduced salaries, because the sudden wealth has not yet been really distributed. The staples are doubling themselves up with activity, but the average middle-class luxuries and comforts have still to feel the impelling force of prosperity. It has thrilled only the larger arteries of the nation's business, and has still to reach the complicated network of capillaries.

INFLUENCE ON THE STOCK MARKET

As a matter of fact the most astonishing part of the whole war-munitions business,—and the most paradoxical,—is that the additional values put on stocks and bonds, general values and personal fortunes since war orders began to pour in have amounted to about five times the total amount of the war orders. This may seem almost impossible, yet the wide effect of war orders on stocks is not appreciated generally. Take



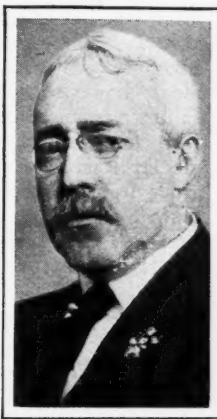
UPPER LINE: MUNITIONS STOCKS
LOWER LINE: RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIALS



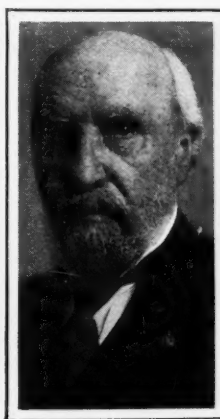
FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD,
(President of the Erie and reconstructor of a moribund great property)



PERCY A. ROCKEFELLER
(Son of William Rockefeller and one of the active figures in the important new Midvale Steel combination)



FRANK A. VANDERLIP
(President of the National City Bank and prime mover in the organization of the world-ambitious International Corporation)



© International News Service
JAMES J. HILL
(Ruler of the Great Northern's destinies, and prominent in the Anglo-French loan negotiations)

the oil stocks, for instance, which few people have noticed. It is a fact that something like \$150,000,000 in extra value has been added to oil stocks within recent months.

What has happened to automobile stocks as a result of prosperity's stimulus to auto purchasing, is considerably more remarkable. Following are the gains in points of the automobile stocks listed on the Stock Exchange in the past year:

Willys-Overland	181
Studebaker	161
Maxwell	77
General Motors.....	367

Total Points Gained..... 786

Such gains in stocks mean in reality gains in the personal fortunes of, first, the underwriters who were foresighted enough to guarantee the flotation of stock and bond issues; and second, the men on the inside of corporations which either had war orders, or were indirectly affected by them, or by general improved prosperity. The underwriters of the Chevrolet Motor Company, for instance, have gained large sums, as the stock rose from 85 to almost twice that amount. Five underwriters of the Submarine Boat Stock made more than a million dollars each, without putting up one cent of cash,—merely by signing an underwriting agreement. The inventor, Isaac Rice, is reputed to have made \$3,000,000 himself. Marcellus Dodge, president of the Remington Arms Company, is said to have made about \$12,000,000 by selling the Midvale Steel and Ordnance stock, he secured when

the company he had formed to make Lee-Enfield Rifles was merged. As Mr. Dodge must be realizing personally from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 more from the Remington company's profits and advance in value, he may be said perhaps to be the largest individual gainer of the war-order wealth.



MR. CHARLES H. SABIN
(Recently president of the Guaranty Trust Co., and director in many companies foremost in the new industrial revival)



MR. J. L. REPLOGLE
(A newcomer in Wall Street who is handling gigantic moves in the game of combining steel concerns)

There are about 425 names of men on my list of those known to have made money in hundreds of thousands of dollars by either war stocks directly or by the sharp general upward trend of values. There must be at least 200 more of whom I have no record,—men who have taken their profits and said



MR. JOHN N. WILLYS
(President of the Willys-Overland Company and a big figure in the automobile business)

urer of a munitions company, and they are reputed to have spent \$100,000 on their trip. This treasurer is building a \$200,000 home. To get the property he paid \$5000 for plots which had cost the owners but \$400! Automobiles of curious, fanciful individual designs are being built for individuals who wish to spend their money as whimsically as possible. Magnanimous and spectacular gifts of parks, hospitals, etc., are being made in an effort by these new millionaires to put to benevolent use their new wealth.

John N. Willys, whose entirely unique business career is the modern Aladdin's-lamp story, is worth to-day personally at least \$60,000,000. Ten or twelve years ago he was a mechanic-salesman. His factories cover seventy-nine acres to-day, and his firm takes in more money than Henry Ford's company. He has given \$300,000 to the Toledo Club, and equally lavishly elsewhere. He is but one of the new crop of millionaires, whose numbers are now rapidly growing.

As a matter of fact, however, *most of the new wealth made is as yet only on paper.* Those manufacturers who have received large war orders even with deposits of money, have had to expend all of it and more on enlarged facilities, new machinery,

nothing. Not all and readjustment. It is a curious fact that have been so reticent many of those with the largest war orders a but their win- have less ready money now than before, for nings, however. A the simple reason that with labor making Pullman car filled more demands, and endless calls for readjust- with forty-two people ments and new conditions costing much order flush with war- money, they have actually had to scurry order profits came to around for capital. It is true that the stocks New York not long of those whose securities are listed or avail- ago. They were able to the public for speculation have ad- guests of the treas- vanced largely, but as a rule the officers and

directors have naturally not desired to sell their holdings for fear of control passing from them, as well as for future profit reasons. Consequently the only satisfaction many of them have to-day is to take a sharp lead pencil and figure out how much they are worth, *on paper!* It looks fine, but as yet it does not pay for the many luxuries and other things they plan to buy after a while!

In general it may then be said that a considerable part of the country is literally stuffed with new wealth, but as yet it is comparable to bank checks either undeposited or as yet uncollected. Such a condition surely explains the spotted, expectant character of general business, which so short a time ago was prostrate. It has not yet had time to buy a new suit

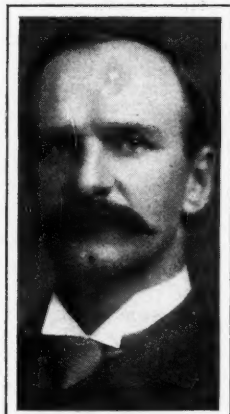


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MR. CHARLES M. SCHWAB

(The President of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and a dominant figure in the large war-order business)

of clothes and get a square meal. The tailor is making a fine suit, all right, and the cook is busy preparing a big appetizing meal; but business is pacing the corridor, hungrily licking its chops, waiting to enjoy what it has achieved. More Paris gowns, for instance, than ever before are coming through the custom houses.



MR. T. COLEMAN DU PONT
(Head of the great Du Pont powder plants.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS IN TOTAL OF ALLIES' WAR ORDERS AMOUNTING TO ONE BILLION DOLLARS

Ammunition	Automobiles	Cars, locomotives and railroad supplies
Explosive materials	Tires and accessories	Woolen cloth and trimmings
Projectiles	Copper and brass	Blankets and furnishings
Ordnance parts	Horses and mules	Barbed wire, tools, etc.
Machinery	Flour and grain	Food supplies
Aeroplanes	Boats and launches	
	Shoes and leather	

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER,—

Curiously enough no excitement is caused by the authenticated fact that no more orders for shells are coming into this country;— for the simple reason, I repeat, that we are now in a position to be indifferent to war orders. The good that they could do is now fully accomplished, and the harm that might have come from their discontinuance in the past is now a purely speculative matter. It is true that a great many business men have real fears about war order discontinuance. But the wiser ones are paying almost no serious attention any longer to such fears. Even in the matter of munitions, logic points to the fact that if peace is declared next week no nation at war will feel safe without a large store of war supplies. Munitions-making will unquestionably continue apace in this country for a period of several years after the war is over. The gradual diffusion of wealth now being effected will steady the natural momentary financial shock of the peace day (which, surely, under any circumstances, will be amply foreshadowed in time to ease the blow).

Business men of light and leading, used

to cautious weighing of words, do not hesitate to say that the country is now nearer to being bomb-proof from the depressions which have affected us than at any time in our history.

One of the signs that points unmistakably to the sure grasp and firm faith which American business men now have regarding the future of business, after the war clouds clear off, is the formation of the American International Corporation, capitalized at \$50,000,000, to finance and conduct large constructive industrial and commercial enterprises in foreign lands. Some of the brightest brains of American business are on the board of directors, and it is accepted as a foregone

UNCLE SAM'S BILL TO THE ALLIES
For War Goods Delivered
(First eight months of 1915)

Automobiles	\$65,463,000
Copper	70,000,000
Horses and Mules.....	86,000,000
Explosives	65,000,000
Leather	55,000,000
Shoes	24,000,000
Barbed and other wire.....	14,000,000
Miscellaneous (food, etc.).....	100,000,000
Total.....	\$479,463,000

conclusion that the enterprise will represent the successful entry of the United States in the great drama of world-wide commercial supremacy, for which part, by common concession, the United States is cast. It is already being said that young business men may well henceforth take upon themselves a dignity and preparation commensurate with the great commercial perspective which American business now begins to call for at the hour of its destiny and the passing of its insular point of view.





Photograph by Paul Thompson

ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT

(Germans firing from behind a bomb-proof wall built over a destroyed farm house)



Photograph by Paul Thompson

GERMANS PASSING THROUGH A RUINED TOWN IN THE VOLHYNIA REGION

THE WAR'S VAST HORIZONS

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. THE YEAR ENDS BADLY FOR THE ALLIES

FOR the enemies of Germany the year is ending badly on the field of battle. In Mesopotamia a British army is retreating to escape destruction. In Macedonia an Anglo-French force is falling back from Serbian territory, having failed to succor the gallant Slavs and being now in danger itself. Allied prestige is shattered in the Near East and shaken in the Far East.

Looking back over the twelve months it is impossible to view them as other than months in which German success in the field has rivaled that of Napoleon or Louis XIV. Poland, Serbia, and Lithuania have been conquered, a road has been opened to Constantinople and to the Osmanli ally, and Bulgaria has been persuaded to cast her lot with the Central Powers.

On the west, half a dozen Allied attacks have been halted; and the battle-lines remain but little changed since the closing shots of the Battles of Flanders put a term to German offensive effort in France and in Belgium. In half a dozen places the Allies have made progress. They have taken villages and hills. North of Arras and east of Rheims they have progressed for several miles. But these advances have been meaningless, save as they have indicated an ever-growing Anglo-French strength and have established the conviction in Paris and London that the deadlock in the west can be broken, when ammunition is available in sufficient quantities.

But east and west it is necessary to point out that the success has been with Germany. In France and Belgium she undertook to hold her enemies in check and she has held them. In Russia she planned to take Warsaw and roll back the Russian masses from the Carpathians to the Niemen and beyond, and she has done this. Finally, she broke new ground in a campaign to the Golden Horn; and here she has accomplished with ease and rapidity that fullest measure of possible success, which was denied her in Russia as it had been in France in 1914.

As the year closes it shows Germany and

her allies still triumphant, in better military posture than a year ago and endangered only by economic pressure within their boundaries and a prospective shortage in numbers, by no means assured and not yet revealed on the firing line.

What is the Allied statement for the twelve months? First of all, the German advance in the west has been permanently checked. Neither in Paris nor Berlin is there the faintest thought that a new campaign will carry the Germans to Paris or to the Channel. The destruction of France and the approach to Britain are no longer possibilities of the war. Superiority in men and munitions on the western front is assured to the Allies for the period of the war.

The security of France and Great Britain thus made certain, the work of the British fleet has shone forth in full splendor. German commerce is a thing of the past; and Germany is to all intents and purposes a beleaguered fortress, not yet perhaps facing starvation, but plainly suffering from a shortage of certain kinds of foods, and many of the materials needed to make war. Not yet possessing on the Continent the influence or the power of Napoleon I, at the moment of the meeting at Tilsit, William II is facing the same difficulties, the same economic pressure, which brought Napoleon to his knees ultimately, because he never could reach Britain or destroy the British fleet.

Germany has indeed occupied 8400 square miles of France, a twenty-fifth of the area of the country, which before the war maintained some 2,500,000 people, but was cleared of men by mobilization in advance of the occupation. But France and Britain have cleared German colonies, have conquered Togo and Southwest Africa, and are at the point of ending German rule in the Kamerun, while Japan and Australia have lowered the German colors in the Pacific. If Germany holds Belgium and a fraction of Northern France, she holds them as a counterbalance to British control of the sea, and Anglo-French possession of her colonies.

In sum, the passing year has seen the German failure to win in the west made absolute. It has also seen the collapse of the ef-

fort, by submarine activity, to blockade Britain, and thus to free German commerce. It has seen the issues of the war become Polish, Balkan, and Asiatic,—not French or Belgian. It has seen the problem change from one of world-power with immediate European supremacy, to the problem of a readjustment which shall leave Germany a "place in the sun" and an open road to future world power.

II. THE NEW PHASE

It is to the new phase that is now opening in the war that I desire to call attention in my comment for this month. The war has changed wholly in the current year. It has changed quite as much in the minds of the Allies as in those of the Germans. The hope of crushing Germany and destroying her unity has perished, or should have perished. Out of the storm of seventeen months of war German unity has come unshaken; and those who still talk of a partition of Germany limit their expectation to the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

The recent words of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag revealed a necessity to convince the German people that the government would not refuse to make peace on terms that were reasonable in view of German success and outward prospects. But they revealed a similar recognition of the fact that the foes of Germany were not ready or willing to make peace on any terms compatible with German honor or present expectation.

What, then, are the enemies of Germany fighting for? What are their terms of peace? It is impossible to say, because, first of all, the Allies are fighting a state of mind. What Europe is facing is one more of the wars that have been fought to preserve the balance of power and to establish the fact that one race, one nation, cannot rule in Europe. Peace now in the minds of the French and the British, of the Russians and the Italians, would be but a truce, another pause such as that of Nimwegen or of Amiens, a breathing spell while Germany reorganized for a new attack, having harvested the profits and sought to guard against the errors of her first venture.

The year that is to come is to determine one thing. It is to determine whether Germany can bring home any profits from the great efforts she has made. Can she free Poland from Russian control and erect upon

her eastern boundary a Polish state, protected by Austro-German arms, which will act as a buffer state against Russian expansion? This is a policy of protection wholly analogous to that of Louis XIV, who sought to make Flanders and Alsace barriers against hostile advance to Paris. For the future, in Europe, Russia is the great menace to Germany, the foe who must be faced in that near time when Russian population has passed 200,000,000 and, conceivably, revolution or reorganization has made Russia strong.

But even the insurance against Russia is relatively insignificant. What Germany is now fighting for is the right to dominate Central Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea and control Western Asia. Austria has become a mere tool, Hungary an ally, whose integrity and safety depend upon Prussian protection. Serbia is conquered, and Bulgaria, having thrown herself into Prussian arms, can exist only as Germany assures it against Russian attack. As for Turkey, the Russian, Italian, British, French fleets and armies are at its doors, and without German aid its doom is sealed.

A peace now, that restored Belgium to its previous state, left France intact, turned back Russian Poland to the Czar and permitted Italy to take the Trentino and Trieste, to take Albania and the Egean islands, which permitted the British and the French to divide German colonies, would still leave Germany not merely the advantage, but far on the road to the world power of Bernhardt and to the domination of Europe for which Napoleon and Louis XIV strove in vain.

Once this mighty empire had been reorganized, Germany would be ready to retake Trieste and return to the port of Antwerp, while it could organize a new and deadly thrust at Britain both across Suez and by the Euphrates Valley and the Bagdad railroad to India.

Unquestionably before undertaking a new war Germany would seek to placate France. Between the Republic and the Empire there is no rivalry save that which grows out of Alsace-Lorraine. To-day Germany is willing to return to France Metz and the French-speaking districts of Lorraine, to buy off the French and abolish their grievance. But if France were out of the question, could Russia and Britain combined defeat the Germans? Has not the true stumbling block been the French military strength, and was not the Battle of the Marne the real defeat of German plans?

To-day Germany desires peace because there is nothing to be won that is essential to her plans, if she can but hold that portion of her conquests which she means to hold as the guarantee of her future greatness. She desires peace because the economic pressure upon her is terrific, and her people are beginning to suffer and perhaps to murmur. But by peace the Germans still mean peace with profit, with an assured future bought by the terrific losses of the last months of slaughter.

III. WHY PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE

If Germany, warned by the example of Napoleon, is now ready for peace, it is only a "victorious peace," a peace of her own sort. She recognizes that she has reached that point to which Napoleon came in 1809, when having made France great, he persisted in war and in consequence lost his throne, while his country lost his conquests and those of the Revolution. But her enemies cannot make peace on any terms that are conceivable in the premises, for such a peace would spell ruin.

Even if Germany were prepared to-day to evacuate Belgium, cede Metz and the French-speaking districts of Lorraine to France, persuade or compel Austria to give up Trieste and the Trentino to Italy, Galicia to Russia, even if she were willing to surrender her African colonies to Britain, these nations could not and would not make peace, for even with these concessions Germany would still threaten the future of all her foes.

In Paris, in London, in Petrograd the conviction persists that if the war continues Germany will be unable to endure the terrific strain; that, inferior in population, wealth, resources, deprived of ocean trade, she will presently break down as did France in 1814, despite the splendor of Napoleonic victories and the greatness of imperial conquests. They believe that another year or two of war will bring home to the German people, as the Napoleonic Wars brought home to the French, the fact that the conquest of Europe is impossible and that the price of pretending to be a supreme race is found in misery and death, in taxation and suffering, not in wealth, in happiness, or in glory.

The Allied economists and generals have figured it all out. They believe that for a price that the Allied nations are capable of paying and should pay, Germany can be defeated, worn down, brought to agree to a

peace, like that France accepted at Vienna a hundred years ago, which left the France of 1789 intact and took away only the conquests of the Revolution and the Empire. Such a peace will not merely free Belgium and Northern France, but also Serbia. It will leave the Balkan nations free to develop without peril from without. It will abolish the peril to future peace which German supremacy at Constantinople possesses.

Some time in the next year the Allied statesmen and soldiers believe that the German machine will break down. They believe that the cost in life and treasure will be beyond the resources of one nation, which with weak and burdensome allies is facing four great powers and is deprived of communication from the outside world.

When that time comes the enemies of Germany are not now looking forward to a mutilation of Germany. They do not expect, any more, as they did a year ago, that Germany will fly into a dozen parts. A year has made clear that they are fighting a nation,—not an emperor; and combating the dream of a people, not the conception of a few ambitious men. They do not expect,—certainly not those who possess any semblance of reason,—that the people of Germany will destroy their rulers or submit to outside interference with their internal life.

What the Allied statesmen and generals do believe is that the drying up of German resources in men and money will produce a German sentiment for peace,—for peace which, aside perhaps from Alsace-Lorraine, may leave Germany intact, but will take from her all her Austrian, Balkan, and Russian conquests and leave her, as France was left after Napoleon fell, still great, but deprived of all that she had won in her bid for Continental supremacy.

It is in this spirit and with this purpose that the new year is opening. The struggle is clearly circumscribed now; and the issues, which will be settled, and having been settled, will give form and substance to Europe for another century, are beginning to appear. The question to be decided is the question of German supremacy in Austria, Poland, and the Balkans. The fate of Belgium and France has been decided and the future of both is assured. Great Britain has not been scratched, and she has already gathered in most of Germany's overseas empire and swept the ocean of German ships and commerce.

We have passed from a war of conquest to a war of endurance. If Germany can out-

last her great foes, she has won the war, not as she hoped to win it, for France and the British Isles are secure. But she has restored the German Empire of the Middle Ages in all its territorial grandeur, and she will be able to give to the form the strength and unity the ancient empire never possessed. If she can endure the attack until her enemies are exhausted, she will rule from Hamburg to Aden, from Schleswig-Holstein to Arabia, and her halt at Suez and the Persian Gulf need not be long.

IV. VAST HORIZONS

Because in these pages and elsewhere emphasis has been laid on the failure of Germany to obtain a decision in any field, save only in the Balkan, which is incidental, no one should mistake the real magnitude of German success or the true grandeur of that empire within whose frontiers, mainly marked by trenches, the Kaiser rules supreme. To-day it surpasses in population and approaches in area the Rome that ruled the world.

A few months hence it may be possible to go by rail from the banks of the Scheldt at Antwerp to those of the Tigris at Bagdad on railroad trains under the direction of German military authorities. Only at the Bosphorus and the Taurus mountains will the journey be interrupted by a short trip by boat or stage. From Kiel to Mecca, the rails will presently run with but the same short breaks.

Given the wonderful German genius for organization, German efficiency, German industry, who can fail to grasp the possibilities of such an empire or perceive that in no long time it would become supreme in the whole world. Once the millions of subject races were organized into armies, could the French, the Russians, the Italians, and the British, separated by this solid block of territory and each outnumbered, collectively make head against this empire?

German naval power would then be transferred from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. Behind the forts of the Dardanelles it would lie safe, while German submarines, based upon Turkish ports in Anatolia and Syria, would sweep the eastern Mediterranean. Mohammedan hopes would be harnessed to Teutonic ambitions, and the Green flag would cross Suez to take up the road of the other conquerors who advanced from Cairo to Gibraltar and beyond. Egypt conquered, not North Africa alone, but Central Africa

would lie open to German invasion. The value of sea power would be abolished, because Germany would possess an empire completely self-contained, beyond the peril of food shortage or munition deficiency.

All this, too, in the larger sense, Germany has already achieved. I dwell on these details because I desire my readers to grasp the real futility of peace proposals at the present moment, and the little bearing any terms that have yet been suggested have upon the real questions that remain to be settled. I suggest that they take an atlas and on a map of Europe and Asia trace with a black line the present frontier of the Central Powers, always recalling that in saying Central Powers they mean Germany, which has become in every sense the master of the alliance and the captain of the fortunes of the whole group.

To do this is to perceive why the Allies cannot make peace to-day, why they are fighting and why they must fight until they conquer or succumb to exhaustion. But quite as plainly they will perceive why Germany, with all this great prospective empire within her grasp, with armies still unshaken guarding every frontier, cannot on her part sign a peace which will restore the boundaries of 1914, so far as she is concerned, and in the Balkans and at the Dardanelles erect barriers which will for all time, hereafter, prevent her from again taking up the pathway of world dominion.

Not less plain are the reasons why the Allies rightly recognize that any peace now, that fell short of placing a permanent barrier to German expansion by land into Asia and Africa, would be but a truce and an illusion. To-morrow Britain would have to fight for Egypt, because the nation that holds Syria will be master of Egypt, if there remains to it power to expand. French and Italian, as well as British rule in North Africa, British India, Russian Black Sea provinces, all would be endangered.

Germany has not merely challenged Europe, she has in a measure made good her challenge. She has laid the foundations for the mightiest empire that Europe has seen since the days of Rome, and has opened the way to reproduce in no small degree the greatness and the world supremacy of Rome. Berlin is already a prospective rival of the ancient imperial city, whose claims can only be abolished by the defeat of Germany, by an Allied victory that can impose such terms as Europe imposed on France at Vienna,—terms that left France, but swept away a

world empire, both in fact and in the minds of the French people.

V. PARALLELS OF THE PAST

Now, turning back to the familiar analogies of earlier European history, it will be recalled that the efforts of Napoleon and Louis XIV failed ultimately because both were faced by a wellnigh united Continent, sustained and supplied by a Britain supreme on the sea. In the case of Louis XIV, Europe early recognized the peril, and one coalition after another sprang into existence as he made successive bids for world power in the German sense. In the case of Napoleon the several great nations were slow in coalescing. Austria was overthrown at Austerlitz, with only Russian aid. Prussia fell single-handed at Jena. Friedland was the defeat of Russia alone. But when the peril was appreciated Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden joined hands with England and the end was assured.

In the present war the coalition was mobilized with the coming of war. Only Italy stood outside, her indecision costing her future allies heavily last spring, when Rome decided a month too late, and Russian disaster came in consequence. But to-day a treaty has been signed, wholly analogous to that of Chaumont, which bound the opponents of France together and committed the signatories to war until France was restored to the limits of 1789, Italy's adherence supplying an important detail of December's news.

After seventeen months of war, too, German statements supply the clearest evidence that there is not the smallest weakening of purpose on the part of the Allies, and Bethmann-Hollweg is the best witness of the solidarity of the enemies of his sovereign. Hindenburg has supplied the phrase, "Our enemies are not yet battered enough." Hence the war must go on; even the Germans make no concealment of this.

What the end will be, when it will come, —these are things beyond the field of such comments as this to speculate upon, as they are beyond the capacity of any man alive to forecast. But it is clear, it is certain, that all other attempts such as the present German bid for supremacy on the Continent have failed for precisely the same reasons that are discoverable in Europe to-day. They have failed because Europe perceived the peril and men of all other nations combined against the men of one, as Russians, French-

men, Britons, and Italians have combined against Germans.

It took Europe forty years to lay the peril of Louis XIV. From the long series of wars France emerged greater by several provinces, but exhausted. She had added a fortress here and a few square miles there to her frontier, but within her boundaries the prosperity which Colbert had organized had vanished, and there was already in process the long, steady march to the abyss of the Revolution. In a word, the state of mind of France, of the ruling classes, and of the crown, which was responsible for the mighty venture, was dead.

The Napoleonic episode was far shorter. From the rupture of the Peace of Amiens to the abdication of Fontainebleau was little more than a decade,—perhaps the most marvelous decade in the history of any race. But from the glories of the Napoleonic period France emerged still territorially intact, but cured of the larger portion of the madness which had cost so many millions of lives and ended in disaster and defeat, in two invasions of France and the occupation of Paris and French territory for long months by alien armies.

By successes less complete, less brilliant, lacking in the tactically decisive character of Napoleonic successes, Germany has marched far on the road of the First Empire. She is now confronted by the same obstacles that overthrew Napoleon. She has now to last, as Napoleon strove to last. And she must follow the same methods. She cannot make peace, because her foes fear her too much to give her even a small fraction of her conquests. She must undertake new offensives and organize new invasions. With the spring she must resume the invasion of Russia or send new forces across Asia Minor to force a crossing at Suez and repeat in Egypt the successes of the Balkans. Cairo and Petrograd alike beckon her, as Moscow and Madrid beckoned Napoleon, sinking ever deeper and deeper in the meshes of a war that had been won if it could only have been ended.

Unless Germany conquers France or Russia, or collapses in consequence of internal weaknesses, there is no prospect that peace will come in the current year. There is, indeed, little prospect that before Autumn, at the earliest, German armies can be driven in upon the frontiers of Germany. But the essential thing to remember is that the war has become one of endurance, not of campaigns, always excepting the possibility of a truly

decisive campaign, of a battle like Leipzig, for example. In truth the analogy for Americans of the Civil War is unmistakable, for if Germany is to be beaten, as I believe she will be, it will be by the same process that ultimately overcame a South long victorious on the battlefield and unconquerable, while there remained men and food.

VI. AS EUROPE SEES IT

Beyond all else I am anxious that my readers should see the situation as Europe sees it at the opening of the new year. In America the casualty lists, the accounts of human misery and suffering, of lives lost, cities destroyed, provinces ravaged continue to dominate the minds and shape the emotions of those who witness the spectacle from afar and appreciate only vaguely the issues at stake. But the European point of view is wholly different. Americans should recall the attitude of Europe toward our own Civil War. For us there was no peace short of the decision that only battle could give to the question of national unity. Europe saw only the horrors and the destruction; and their own incidental hardships; and clamored for peace in the name of humanity. But, North and South, Americans knew better; and the "patched-up peace" did not come.

Now the mood of France is not different from that of the North in 1864. The question,—not now of national existence, France answered that at the Marne, but of national security, of the future,—is still in the issue. France believes no sacrifice too great to roll back the peril of the German colossus, and by retaking the "lost provinces" erect a bulwark against a new invasion. This may be possible or impossible, but it is France, from the lowest to the highest; it is the temper and the will of a nation.

In Britain the state of mind differs only in degree from that of France. German terms, the best that can be hoped for now, would mean a deadly peril for the empire, perhaps the beginning of the end. It would mean an empire threatened at Egypt, menaced in India, an empire whose prestige had been shattered on half a dozen battlefields, and still lacked the reviving influence of the victories, to the British mind assured, when their armies are at last organized and in the field. The mood that conquered Napoleon is unmistakable in Britain and the desire for peace decreases as the ultimate cost of any possible peace now becomes clear.

As for Germany, granted that she desires peace, that her people are weary of the blood-tax and suffer discomfort and hardship from food shortage, does anyone suppose that she desires peace so earnestly that she is prepared to give over her conquests in France, Belgium, and Poland without any recompense? Does anyone suppose she is prepared to withdraw from the Balkans and permit the erection of a strong Serbian state which will for all time bar the way to the Bosphorus? Does anyone believe she is ready to surrender Bulgaria to the wrath of the Czar, or consent that Austria should be shorn of the Galician province, of Trieste, and the Trentino, of Dalmatia and Bosnia?

But unless Germany is willing to consent to these things, above all to the abandonment of the Balkan hegemony, she cannot have peace now or at any time that can be foreseen now, short of the general exhaustion of Europe. For, in going to the Balkans, Germany has thrown down the real challenge to Europe; and the issue of the war will be decided in the Near East. If she can hold her gains here, her influence, her supremacy at Stamboul, Germany will threaten the future of all her opponents save only France, and even for French North Africa there will be a threat in Prussian power at Suez. If she can hold what she has in the East,—and the western gains are now regarded as nothing but territory for bargaining,—Germany will emerge from the war an empire, with only the United States and Russia as possible rivals in all the world.

The year that is opening, then, promises to be the most momentous in human history since that which saw Leipzig and the decline of the Napoleonic power. Within the next twelve months it seems likely that there will be decided the question as to whether the Latin and Anglo-Saxon civilizations are to survive unmodified, whether the British and French ideas of liberty and national life are to persist, vindicated by successful resistance to the gravest peril they have known in centuries, or whether the German idea is to establish itself in a position that will enable it, hereafter, to resume the campaign to dominate Europe and the world. It is this that the French and the British see to be the issue of the hour. It is this vision that makes peace talk impossible, all peace unthinkable, until the German idea is banished, or France, Britain, Italy, and Russia, exhausted, abandon their task and resign their future.

VII. BAGDAD AND THE BALKANS

It remains now in the brief space that is left, merely to chronicle two Allied failures, both chargeable to British causes, the defeat before Bagdad and the retreat from Serbia upon Salonica. As these lines are written both seem not impossibly destined to end in complete disaster. In any event they have together shattered the Allied prestige in the Balkans and their story will be told in every bazaar from Cairo to Fez and from Bagdad to the banks of the Ganges.

Of the Bagdad expedition all that can be said is that a gamble, begun with perhaps 16,000 men, later reinforced to 60,000, miscarried when success was in sight. Had Bagdad fallen, the whole Arab world might have sprung to arms against the despised Turk, Islam might have been divided, Syria provoked into revolt, and the road from Constantinople to Suez permanently closed. Then the Turkish frontier would have been thrown back upon the Taurus mountains. Mesopotamia would have become a possession of the British Empire, an outpost of India, and the grandiose German dream of an advance along the Bagdad railroad to the Gulf of Sinai and to the Indian Ocean destroyed.

But the venture failed, completely. Ten miles from Bagdad the British army was thoroughly defeated by Turkish troops, hurried east over the newly constructed links in the Bagdad railroad, and then compelled to retire in hurried retreat for more than a hundred miles, with other and longer marches ahead of it, threatened by the Arab hosts rising for, not against, the Sultan and the Kaiser. The back door to the Turkish empire was thus slammed shut, soon after the front door at Gallipoli had been bolted by new German guns, provided with ammunition in sufficient quantities.

As to the Balkan episode: In my last article I pointed out that the test of the success or failure of Anglo-French efforts to relieve the Serbs would be found in the arrival or failure to arrive at Uskub. French outposts did reach Veles, but before they could open the road for the main force, the Serbian armies had been well nigh destroyed and the remnants driven west into Albania and Montenegro. Thus the Allies were exposed to a new thrust from German as well as Bulgarian troops, the latter, passing Veles and forcing the Babuna Pass, presently arrived at Monastir and drove the Serbs across the Greek frontier.

From Monastir they threatened the rear

of the French forces in the Vardar Valley. At the same time new Bulgar and German troops began to descend the Struma Valley and to threaten to interpose between the Allies and their Salonica base. The Monastir threat was moving east along the Salonica-Monastir railroad, the Struma thrusts were coming west along the Dedeagatch line. In addition the Greek King was showing increasing hostility, and there was the grave peril that the Greek army, mobilized in the rear of the Allies and outnumbering their forces, would open fire, completing a circle of fire and iron about General Sarrail's devoted army.

There was then nothing for it but to retreat; and the retreat is now being made. If all goes well the Allies will succeed in reaching the hills north of Salonica. There they will be in the position of the Turks in the first Balkan War, after their defeat at Yenidje-Vardar, when they were threatened by Greek forces coming east and by Serb and Bulgar columns coming south and west from the Vardar and Struma valleys.

Presumably the Allies will take over Salonica and attempt to make it a fortress, a base for future offensive operations, when their armies are strong enough. They will endeavor to imitate the example of Wellington and find a new Torres Vedras for Salonica, the Lisbon of the Balkan Peninsula. But will Greece consent? If she does not, will the Allies have to fight the Hellenic as well as the Bulgar and German armies, perhaps reinforced by the Turks? Again, if they take ship, following the Peninsular precedent of Sir John Moore at Corunna, not that of Wellington at Torres Vedras, will Greece promptly join the Central Powers? Will Rumania see in the collapse a potent argument for joining the two Kaisers?

To add to the sum total of Allied misfortune in the Near East, there is the growing conviction that the Allied armies on Gallipoli Peninsula are doomed, unless they can speedily be withdrawn. The weather conditions and the difficulties due to a lack of wharves and docks make the operation hazardous in the extreme and neither London nor Paris would be surprised to learn of a terrible and complete disaster in this field.

No portion of the whole war has been so dismal a failure as this Balkan-Dardanelles episode. The responsibility for this, both on land, on water, and in diplomacy is directly chargeable to the British. They have blundered unceasingly. They failed completely to grasp the real situation in the Balkans. They

forbade a Serbian attack upon Bulgaria, before Bulgaria began to arm. They sacrificed Serbia to mistaken notions of Bulgarian purpose and Greek conditions. Now they are reported to be anxious to withdraw from the Balkans altogether; but France and Russia emphatically oppose such a course, believing it would throw Greece and even Rumania into the arms of the Central Powers.

VIII. BRITISH FAILURE

It is no exaggeration to say that the British blundering in the Balkans, taken in connection with their mistakes in the western field, has severely taxed French and Russian patience. Those who have recently returned from Paris report a marked dissatisfaction with British methods and a disappointment over British failure unequalled since the war began. The Balkan episode has only served to accentuate the feeling stirred by similar British failures at Neuve Chapelle, at Festubert, at Loos. It is possible to exaggerate the meaning of this feeling. France recognizes that she must preserve her alliance and appreciates the value of the British fleet. But the sentimental enthusiasm of a year ago has disappeared. It will hardly return unless British high command shall soon give evidence of capacity not yet even vaguely foreshadowed.

The simple truth is that the year, in French and Russian eyes, has been a year whose misfortunes are wholly chargeable to British failure. Instead of the million that Kitchener was to contribute to the spring drive, there were but a few hundred thousand men available and the lack of munitions condemned this force to inaction, to local defeat at Ypres, and enabled the Germans to go east and batter Russia from the Carpathians to the Dwina. As recently as the Battle of Loos, British incompetence cost the Allies the possession of Lens as the Neuve Chapelle blunders lost Lille, and the British commander was obliged to call upon General Foch for French army corps to hold a portion of the ground his troops had carried, but could not hold because no supports had been provided.

The Balkan failure doomed a French ministry and produced a far-reaching change in the political organization of France. But as the French see it, there was no change in Britain, and the blunderers remained in charge. When French generals fail they go to the rear. But those who are responsible for British failure in the field, for the long

list of failures that are as yet known only in part to the world, there seems to be no punishment; and from failure there is apparently no lesson learned. For the same mistake that lost at Neuve Chapelle, cost the British the possession of the key to Gallipoli, the hill of Sari Bahr, once taken by them; and the Loos operation ended as a local success because Hill No. 70, having been taken, could not be held because the victors were not supported.

In 1915 the British have failed in the field as the North failed in the opening years of our Civil War. They have failed to develop a general, and their army still lacks the coherence and the discipline of the French or the German. If the British fleet has maintained its prestige, nothing of the sort can be said for the army. It has fought with very great gallantry, but it has added nothing to the glory of the men who won the First Battle of Ypres. It would not be an exaggeration to say that at the close of the year, the British army stands at the lowest ebb in its fortunes since the early years of the Napoleonic Wars, before it found Wellington and itself.

Again, as a new year opens, the Allies of Britain are looking to her army, which, if it has at last "arrived," should supply the decisive factor in the campaigns that are to come. But there are doubts, apprehensions, anxieties, not felt a year ago. There is criticism in France and in Russia,—a real dread lest when April comes again the British will be unprepared, as they were last spring, and Germany will be able to direct, what it is agreed must be her last bid for decision against Russia, take up the road to Moscow and Petrograd, still confident that her western lines will hold.

On all sides it is recognized that the decisive element, if the war is to be decided on the battlefield, must be supplied by the great British armies that have been raised in the past year. France has done all that she can do alone. Her splendid army can hold its present lines. In conjunction with British masses it can attack. But there are lacking French numbers to complete, singlehanded, the great work begun at the Marne. If British armies have the leaders and the munitions, there may be a rolling back of German lines in the spring. But will the British have the leaders and the munitions? France frankly fears.

Both in the east and in the west the war is turning to a duel between the British and the Germans. All the other nations have suf-



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BULGARIAN MACHINE GUNS ON THE FIRING LINE

fered huge casualties. Britain's 500,000 are trifling compared with the 2,200,000 disclosed by the official lists of Prussia alone. England's resources in men under arms must be almost as great as those of Germany. She has the deciding element in her own hand. Can she use it?

American critics of England will do well to recall our own experience in the Civil War. The British failure has been like our own, and it has been due to the same causes. It took us three years to prepare for victory. Britain is now in her second, and the war waits upon her.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

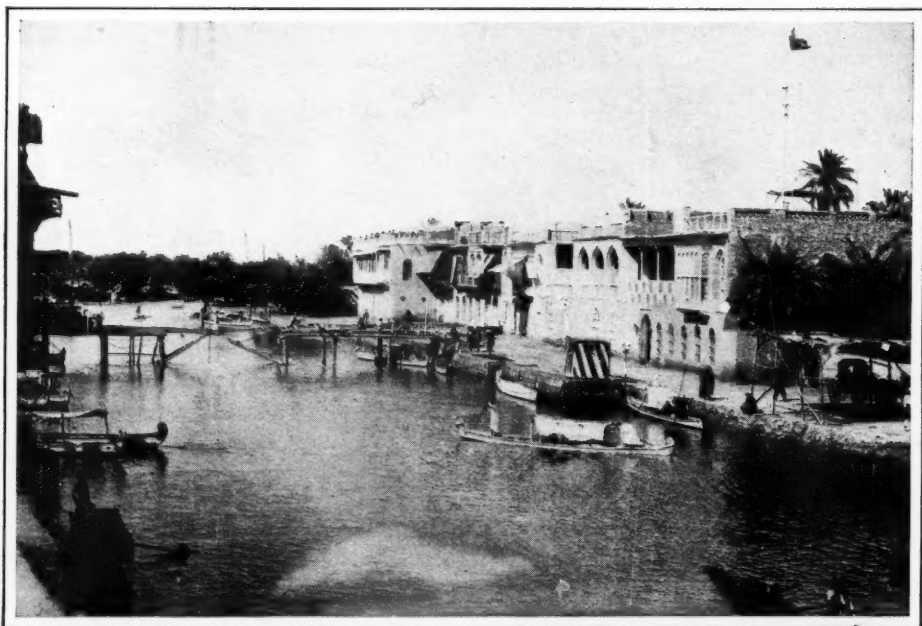
BRITISH RED CROSS CARRYING WOUNDED AUSTRALIANS TO THE HOSPITALS AT THE DARDANELLES

Jan.—5



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TURKISH ARTILLERY CROSSING OVER THE CELEBRATED BRIDGE OF BOATS, AT BAGDAD



© International Film Service

A SCENE AT BASRA, BAGDAD'S PORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF

CAN GERMANY GO TO INDIA?

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS

THE English repulse at Bagdad suggests the possibility of a German attack on India. The English campaign in the Persian Gulf began over a year ago, with the occupation of Oman by a brigade, an English battalion, and Indian troops. This force made short work of the disturbance, it could scarcely be called an insurrection, in the Jebel Akhdar (Green Mountains), which catch enough of the monsoons to grow the date and the grape on unknown slopes, and the little Sultanate was added to the English Raj. Turkey joined the Teutonic cause October 27, 1914. Seventeen days later, with Koweit as a first base,—the one port on this shore and the only blue-water terminus for the Constantinople-Aleppo-Bagdad-Persian Gulf railroad,—Basra was taken. By December 10, Kurna, the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, was occupied. The Viceroy of India visited Basra January 31, held a Durbar and told the Arab Sheiks that the region was annexed and to be forever British territory.

BAGDAD AS A GOAL

Half way to Bagdad by mid-April, when an attack in force was repulsed, heat and pestilent marshes stayed the English advance until October. The force had at least thirty English battalions. The English papers would not be allowed to print a list; but the return of the dead issued to the papers by the English war office with their regiments, followed day by day, show this number,—so censorship works,—and the Indian troops are about three to one of the English, if the usual Anglo-Indian practise was followed. In all, taking the way Eastern war wears down white regiments, there were probably 20,000 white and 60,000 to 70,000 Asiatics in the English column.

The force may be larger, but this is about all that could be spared from India. Allowing for the Basra garrison and communications, not much more than 50,000 men, of all arms, could have been in the attempt to seize the railroad terminus, 18 miles from Bagdad. This force met a serious repulse and has retreated with loss. This may be retrieved, though plainly new forces front

an English advance which had moved without interruption up to Bagdad.

Why a "railroad terminus" at Bagdad? There is none on the map save for a short line, of no strategic value. No other is mentioned in any official report. I first heard of a through line to Aleppo through a wanderer from the home of my youth, Mosul. There we played together fifty-two years ago, and met at last on Manhattan Island to talk over the defeat which the Alamanni (still the Arab term for the German) were about to inflict on the Englees (English). The new railroad was the German preparation for English defeat. The map of railroads in Turkey (see page 68) gives all that could be assembled from every source in the last *Bulletin* by the staff of the American Geographical Society. It was accurate down to August 1, 1914.

The hatched line from Aleppo to Bagdad shows what has probably been done since by the German to render Turkey efficient in the Teutonic Alliance. The line was surveyed and construction begun to Mosul before the war. When war came the work was pushed under German direction from Aleppo. Construction trains were running by last spring to Mosul, and the road should have been in some shape to Bagdad by this fall. It is in all probability the opening of this line which confronted the English expedition approaching Bagdad with an overwhelming force. The only break left, from Constantinople, was the Taurus tunnel. Work was redoubled on this gap, marked by the break each side of Bagchie, north of Aleppo. The breasts met six months ago. The tracks should be laid this spring, perhaps are now down. Meanwhile a good cart-road, fit for automobiles, has been laid over the mountains, connecting the railroad tracks on each side.

BUILDING THE BAGDAD RAILWAY

The whole work of railroad construction has been pushed with German method and energy. When the Eastern Railroad to Constantinople was opened by the capture of Nish, it was not munitions, guns, or men that were poured into the dingy, rambling



From the *Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society.

RAILROADS IN TURKEY

(See the legend in the lower left-hand corner of the map for explanation)

station outside of the walls of Constantine. For days, trains rumbled in, piled with railroad material of every order. It crossed the Bosphorus for Scutari (opposite Constantine) and was sped to the line which Germany was pushing to Bagdad. Labor was abundant. The Armenians, first those called ostensibly for military service, and later those deported, in the most appalling crime known to the Mediterranean lands for three centuries, were organized into regiments of navies. These Armenians, with other Christians, ill-fed, driven by the lash, gathered from fields left without tillage and homes in which trembling women, children, and the aged awaited massacre or worse, have been carrying on the strategic railroad from Scutari to Basra, whose concession the Kaiser wrung from Abd-ul-Hamid in 1899. By way of enforcing the patent fact that he had English consent, he sent the despatch from Windsor, where he was the guest of his grandmother on that visit which left Kroeger no hope of German aid. That was England's share of his state visit. It gave Germany its Samoan island,—that was Germany's share,—and it gave us the revision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. A railroad far-flung to the Persian Gulf, now of prime military value, this is the way one land prepared 16 years ago for "defensive" warfare.

ROUTES TO INDIA

I assume, though without knowledge, that the same energy which has pushed the railroad to Bagdad and made a railroad terminus there, the key to English defeat, has carried out the German plans of building branches to Suleimanieh and Hanukin. This brings the line to the Persian border, and opens the head of caravan routes, which converged at Hamadan last November in German hands, Russian papers assert. From there the road runs straight and fair to Kerman and by Yezd to the border of Afghanistan and Beluchistan. There are other points where Persia can be entered by an army with a base at Bagdad, but none which removes the path to India so completely from a flank attack from the Persian Gulf.

The Turkish advance to Urumiah and Tabriz, with the occupation of Azerbaijan, planted the Ottoman troops where they could take in flank a Russian movement from the Caspian intended to threaten a German march on India through Persia. The Turkish troops have moved along the Black Sea towards Batoum and Poti. They have driven the Russian back from Erzerum. The Russian advance to Van has been thrown back. It is possible that the Turkish force in Northwest Persia, which is a third of the way to

wards Baku, may, in the end, drive such a thrust at this center of oil production as will force Russia to concentrate its forces to protect the Caspian coast and leave no troops for a Persian adventure. Certainly, no Russian forces have been spared in this inviting and propitious moment so to deal with North Persia that when the great war ended the northern half of Iranistan would be, beyond debate, a Russian province.

For the fan-like Turkish advance into Northwest Persia and around the Caucasus on each flank, there is no adequate explanation except as a movement masking from Russian attack a Turco-German advance on India through Central Persia.

Such a march seems madness. So would I unhesitatingly have pronounced it two years ago. A march from Bagdad to the Indus, with Delhi as the next inevitable step, is nearly equal to a march from New Orleans to the Colorado River, let us say at Fort Yuma, with San Francisco as the next objective. Of all military myths, a land attack on India has long seemed to me the mythiest. So eighteen months ago (though in May, 1914, I expected and predicted the Great War as near) would have seemed the possibility that Turkish troops, directed by German officers, 1200 miles from Constantinople and 2000 miles from the true base, Germany, would drive in headlong disastrous rout an English force sent from India to capture Bagdad and looked on as strong enough to accomplish this feat by Lord Kitchener, the best living military authority on war conditions in the East. For half a century no one has doubted that when Calcutta decided to take Bagdad, where the English Consul-General has for most of the last century exercised the powers and influence of a "Resident," had his military guard, and ruled the west coast of the Persian Gulf, Bagdad would fall because the English base was near by water and the Turkish base was over a thousand miles distant. Yet Bagdad has not been taken and the English force has met defeat for the time being.

SVEN HEDIN'S ROUTE

German opinion, however, is already on record. When a review was needed in 1910 for Sven Hedin's "Overland to India," every reviewer, informed of his achievement and interested in Asian discovery, must have won-

dered, as one did, I recollect, why a man who had long sought and won high emprise in fresh lands and deserts new, took, on his way to Tibet, the long, dull, and familiar path by Teheran, Kerman, and so the length of Beluchistan to Quettah. Now that Sven Hedin is the welcome guest at the imperial and royal headquarters, the favored herald of German victory, his choice of routes is plain enough. He took the road by which India must be invaded by land. The northern route by Cabul Alexander selected when Bactria had Hellenic sovereigns, and there were valleys with tribes that suggested to the traveler Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King."

The Pathan does it to-day. The route along



PRINCIPAL CARAVAN ROUTES IN PERSIA

the coast of Beluchistan Alexander took on his return, with results disastrous, but it is closed by England's command of the sea, and it was taken in August, 325 B. C., only because "Philip's warlike son" commanded the sea through the fleet of Nearchus.

The route Hedin took from the mouth of the Helmund leaves Persia, as Hogarth, a foremost geographical authority, says, "where Nature has carved the easiest of her ways through the western chains." Every line of the Swedish explorer's minute narrative runs like a guide for a military march. Read now, it is plainly the brief abstract of a road-guide for the German general staff. One sentence reveals the way in which a modern army might be taken over this and other routes to India. "Why do not Englishmen travel with automobiles over this trade route," says Hedin. "They could drive in a swift, untrammelled route from Rabat to Nushki (the terminus of the Indian railroad) in a few days."

AUTOMOBILES AND PETROLEUM SUPPLY

This was written by a man who knew, five years ago, how the use of the automobile was to increase to a measure before unknown the mobility of armies. The automobile calls for gasoline. The whole Turkish campaign has been directed toward Batoum and Baku, the source of oil supply and its shipping point. Once the Turkish troops were by Russian despatches under fire of the forts about Batoum. Turkey's early advance in October and November, 1914, was driven back in January of this year by the Russian forces. The Russians retreated at the time Russian retreat was general for a common cause, the lack of munitions. The Persian forces, such as they are, are for Germany. Turkish forces move towards the Caspian supply. They are to-day still on the way to Baku. The Teutonic alliance holds again the Galician oil wells. From Kerkuk south for 200 miles to Mendeli near Bagdad is a continuous line of petroleum territory, little worked. Across the Persian boundary is another area for which England, just before the war, made a special arrangement with Persia giving English control on the ground of the value of this oil-field for naval and military purposes in the Indian Ocean and India. A pipe line runs to Basra and was attacked by the Turks at Ahwaz. Germany has today, or soon will have, a through rail route to Bagdad. A Turco-German army has driven back in rout as strong a force as India could spare.

The first run by automobile from Bagdad to Aleppo was made several years ago. The Euphrates bridged, this route is easy. With a grip on a great oil field and the Turkish forces disposed so as to threaten the Russian oil field, indispensable to the Russian forces, and protect a march across Persia, a few months would provide a road practicable to automobiles across long stretches of the 1800 miles that separate the railroad terminus of what is now a German railroad system and the terminus of the Indian railroad system.

Over this span, Alexander drove 80,000 Greeks and mercenaries, and would have brought back his victorious army,—the first from Europe to reach the Indus,—but for taking the coast-route back. A figure as attractive in Arab history, Mohammed ben Kassim, though alas! ill-fated, dead ere his prime by the base treachery of a jealous Caliph, Walid, carried an army half as large to the Sinde, in 711, beginning a rule unshaken for three centuries. In 1398, Timur, by a

harder way, through Cabul, reached India through the same gateway with 70,000 men. So did Nadir Shah in 1738. An English officer, Major Ewan Smith, who later lost the reputation he had won in settling the frontier between Persia and the Beluchees by his maladroitness in Fez, wrote in 1871 of the Southern route through Beluchistan: "The Persians, should they think fit, may march a large army across in the direction and up to the Sind frontier, without any material obstacle, finding water and provision the whole way. The advance of Persia in this direction would seem, therefore, to present questions of grave consideration."

If Persia, without any of the modern equipment, could, in the opinion of a British officer, shared by another forty years ago, march to India, would it be strange if the German General Staff felt this military adventure to be feasible? The Turco-Teuton alliance has already a railroad which bridges nearly one-half the overland route from the Bosphorus to India. Does anyone doubt what young General Bonaparte would have done in 1798, if he could have started at Bagdad instead of Cairo? This winter, nothing but preparation can be done. By next October, when rain and grass begin, a narrow-gauge military road can, if the Japanese example in Manchuria be followed, cross part of Persia to the plains beyond. India will be 1000 miles away (New York to Chicago). With automobiles and an oil supply at hand, an army can be moved the length of Beluchistan with a celerity Asiatic warfare has never known. German troops will hold the communications. A Turkish army, led by Germans, such as fought at Gallipoli, will make the advance. Neither Russia nor England appears likely to reach the column anywhere, if England cannot now at Bagdad, before a large army is concentrated.

The march to Moscow is the parallel to which most will turn. The same collapse may come. The open odds are against success. I make no prediction. "Prophecy is the most gratuitous form of mistake." I have but marshalled the reasons which suggest that, if the Anglo-Indian forces cannot retrieve the headlong retreat from Bagdad, they may, a year from this next spring, 1917, be fighting on the line of the Indus as one Indian ruler after another has for 2200 years since Alexander defeated Porus, gave to India Hellenic art, and brought back to Europe the first words of the teaching of Buddha.

THE RUMANIAN SPHINX

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD

AMID the roaring inferno of Eastern Europe there stands a land apart. Its northern borders tremble with the thunder of Teuton and Muscovite artillery; the waters of the great river which bounds its southern frontier are alight with the flames of burning Serbian villages red against the midnight sky. This land, while not a "great power" as diplomacy knows the term, bulks large in an hour when Europe bleeds from every pore. Stretching like a blunted crescent along the lower Danube, one horn thrust between battling Russia and Austria, the other pressed deeply between Austria and her Bulgarian ally, its strategic importance is patent to all. And this geographical significance is heightened by other considerations. The land itself is rich in natural resources, especially wheat and oil; it is inhabited by a hardy people, numbering nearly eight millions and capable of furnishing an army of 500,000 excellent soldiers. This land is Rumania.

Evidently, here is a factor which must weigh heavily if thrown into the wavering balances of war. The question is, Will it be thus thrown into the scales, and if so, on which side? That, however, is a query easier put than answered. Much rumor has come out of Rumania this past year, but very little news. The nation's destinies are in the hands of a strong, cryptic personality,—John Bratiano; and thus far he has answered both foreign pressure and domestic importunity with one word—"Wait!" Under these circumstances the only way to form an intelligent opinion regarding the enigma is to glance at Rumania's present position in the light of her recent past. From this we may be able to draw some inferences as to her future policy.

Rumania is emphatically a land of contrasts. Its Serb and Bulgarian neighbors are peasant democracies, with no social classes and with widely diffused agricultural well-being. Rumania, on the other hand, is intensely aristocratic. At the apex of the social pyramid stands a class of high-born landed proprietors, known as "Boyers"; beneath lies a great peasant mass, poor, uneducated, often mere landless agricultural laborers upon the

great Boyar estates. A middle class hardly exists. What in Rumania passes by that name consists of a recent mushroom-growth of officials, professional men, and numerous aspirants for those coveted posts and preferences.

In the business life of their country the native Rumanians take little part. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers, shopkeepers, even the skilled artisans, are nearly all foreigners of various kinds. Under these circumstances we must be very careful to understand what is meant by Rumanian "public opinion." As far as foreign politics are concerned, this means the opinion of the landed aristocracy and the educated élite of the towns, especially of Bucharest, the capital. It used to be said that Paris was France. It is certainly true that in most things Bucharest is Rumania. Large as all Rumania's other cities put together, Bucharest, with its 350,000 people, prides itself upon being a center of light and leading in an ocean of benighted rusticity,—*"The Paris of the East."* Here live the great aristocratic families, people of the highest refinement, who prefer the gay, modern life of the capital to their huge estates, abandoned to foreign overseers. Hither flock all the bright young men who wish to carve out a career in the political, professional, or literary worlds.

RUMBLINGS OF AGRARIAN REVOLT

From all this we can see what a vast difference there is between the articulate public opinion of Rumania and that of her Bulgarian neighbor. The shrewd, thrifty Bulgarian farmer has his own ideas about how his country should be run, and makes these ideas felt. The Rumanian peasant, accustomed from time immemorial to do the Boyar's bidding, leaves such abstruse matters as foreign affairs to the birth and brains of Bucharest. Only one thing vitally interests him,—land. He wants land for himself and his extremely large family; he wants to be freed from his oppressive dependence upon the Boyar and his harsh foreign overseer; he wants to get out of the clutches of the Greek, Jew, and Armenian peddler-usurers who infest the countryside and suck his very life-

blood whenever his improvident habits lure him into debt. Only eight years ago he rebelled against these evils. There was a regular "jacquerie"; hundreds of overseers and users were tortured to death, and it needed sharp fighting to put the rising down.

Terrified by this glimpse into the abyss, the aristocracy agreed to thoroughgoing social reforms; but just then occurred the "Young-Turk" Revolution of 1908, and the Balkan pot has boiled so furiously ever since that Rumania has had no time for internal reconstruction. This the peasants realized, and, with admirable patience, they have refrained from further agitation. Nevertheless, the promise of social reconstruction had been definitely given, and when the late Balkan Wars left Rumania triumphant and apparently secure, reform was patently on the cards.

Accordingly, early in 1914, the Liberals took office for this express purpose, the new cabinet being headed by that well-known reformer, John Bratiano. Then came the Great War. It is obvious that reform will again have to be postponed, but the peasantry are frankly impatient, and while their patriotism keeps them from weakening the Government's prestige by internal dissension, they are in no mood to welcome ambitious foreign adventures which might dash the cup of reform from their lips for many years to come. This is undoubtedly one of the main reasons why Premier Bratiano plays such a cautious waiting game. He knows that the peasantry will stand no nonsense.

AMBITIONS OF THE ARISTOCRACY

The peasants want no war. The upper classes are, however, in great part of a different opinion. Among them we find an intense interest in foreign politics. Well read in his country's history and accustomed to look beyond its frontiers, the educated Rumanian is an ardent patriot, possessed by ambitious dreams. And small wonder, when we consider the present position of his race. The Rumanian state contains about eight millions of people; the Rumanian race numbers fourteen millions. Of the six million Ru-



RUMANIA AND HER NEIGHBORS

(The shaded portions indicate districts outside Rumanian borders, where people of the Rumanian race predominate. The extension of their frontiers so as to include part or all of this territory is the dream of the Rumanian people)

manians who thus dwell outside Rumania's political frontiers, three and one-half millions live to the west and north in Austria-Hungary, two millions in the Russian province of Bessarabia to the east. These populations are all oppressed, both the Russian and the Hungarian governments striving persistently to destroy their Rumanian race-feeling, root out their language and culture, and turn them into Russians and Magyars (Hungarians). The effect of these persecutions upon patriotic Rumanians can be imagined. Although little more than half a century has passed since Rumania became an independent State, its progress has been enormous. Especially since the late Balkan Wars, Rumania has felt itself almost a "great power"; and the desire to rescue the suffering race-brothers by uniting them with Rumania, thereby at the same time creating a really powerful nation, has become almost a passion among the upper classes.

The present war offered apparently tempting opportunities for the realization of these ambitious dreams. Both the warring coalitions have from the first been keenly alive to the importance of Rumanian aid, and Rumania has accordingly received the most flattering attentions, the Entente Allies holding out the bait of Austro-Hungarian Transylvania and Bukowina, the Teutonic Powers Russian Bessarabia, as Rumania's reward for armed intervention. Of course it is clear that Rumania cannot reasonably expect to get both these prizes. The question has

therefore been which she wanted most and which she stood the best chance of obtaining.

FORMER HATRED OF RUSSIA

If the European war had come a few years earlier, there could have been little doubt as to which side Rumania would have espoused. Up to the late Balkan Wars Russia was considered Rumania's worst enemy, and Bessarabia Rumania's chief want. The feud with Russia was of long standing. For generations the Muscovite Empire had used the Rumanian lands as a highroad to get at the Turks, and the Rumanian people had many painful recollections of these Russian occupations. Indeed, Russia long earmarked the whole of Rumania as a future Russian province, and during the first half of the Nineteenth Century she got such a grip on the country that, had not England and France broken her hold in the Crimean War, there would never have been a Rumanian nation.

The last and worst blow which Russia dealt Rumania came in 1878. When the Russo-Turkish War broke out in 1877 the Muscovite armies demanded, and received, permission to cross Rumania to fight the Turks beyond the Danube. Presently, however, the Russians suffered several unexpected defeats, and stood in deadly peril. At this critical juncture the Czar telegraphed the late King Carol, begging him as a fellow-Christian to aid against the Infidel. Carol at once crossed the Danube with his whole army, and the valor of the Rumanian infantry soon turned the tide and started the Russians on their march to Constantinople. How did Russia reward this priceless service? By forcing Rumania to cede her Bessarabia with its almost purely Rumanian population! Deep and bitter has been the grief of the Rumanian people at this loss. Their literature is full of sad references to the "accursed Pruth," the frontier river which sunders the "free" Rumans from their lost brethren.

THE PRESENT ERA OF GOOD FEELING

The result of all this was that when, in the early '80's, Germany and Austria formed their patently anti-Russian alliance, Rumania joined as a matter of course, and for many years was frankly in the Teutonic fold. Her Hohenzollern King Carol naturally did everything to confirm and strengthen this state of affairs. True, as time went on the Rumanians partly forgot Bessarabia in their growing indignation at the way the Magyars were persecuting the Rumans of Hungary. Still, no radical change in overt sentiment

occurred till the Second Balkan War of 1913. In that struggle, however, Austria openly backed Bulgaria, whereas Russia urged Rumania to invade Bulgaria and later



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KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA

supported Rumania in her retention of the Bulgarian fortress of Silistria, long coveted by Rumania as an indispensable safeguard for her narrow frontage upon the Black Sea. As a result Russia became for the first time really popular in Rumania, and this era of good feeling reached its climax with the Czar's visit to King Carol in the early summer of 1914. At that time there was much talk of a marriage between the Rumanian heir-presumptive and a daughter of the Czar.

PUBLIC OPINION ANTI-TEUTONIC

The effect of all this became apparent when, less than two months after the Czar's visit the European war broke out. Hohenzollern King Carol showed a disposition to align Rumania on the Teutonic side, in accordance with the treaty made so many years before. But Rumanian public opinion quickly showed that, treaty or no treaty, it would not hear of such action. At Bucharest the feeling was that the war had been brought on by Hungarian influence, and no Rumanian



Photograph by Bain News Service

PREMIER BRATIANO

wished to do anything to increase the power of the hated Magyars. Indeed, during the first months of the war, public opinion was predominantly in favor of armed intervention against Austria-Hungary. Several circumstances combined to bring about this state of mind.

Besides the new friendship for Russia and the intense desire to liberate the oppressed brethren of Transylvania from the Magyar yoke, there was deep sympathy for Russia's ally, France. No one can properly gauge Rumanian psychology unless he remembers the profound influence of France upon the Rumanian upper classes. The underlying reason for this ardent Francophilism is the curious fact that the Rumanians, though sundered by hundreds of miles from the nearest outposts of the Latin world, consider themselves a genuine Latin people. They believe that they are the descendants of legionary colonies which the Roman Emperor Trajan settled upon these lands after his defeat of the primitive Dacian inhabitants.

RUMANIAN FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE

Whether the modern Rumanians are, indeed, the sons of Trajan's legionaries, is exceedingly doubtful. But, after all, the truth or falsity of this theory does not make much actual difference. In these race questions the essential point for practical politics is, not what people really are, but what they think they are. The Rumanians think they are Latins; think so passionately;—and one of

the practical consequences of this conviction is a positive veneration for France as the head of Latin civilization. Of course this Francophilism hardly reaches down to the peasant masses, but Rumanian upper-class life is consciously modelled on French life, Rumanian literature upon French literature, and educated Rumanians usually speak French almost as well as they do their mother tongue. The stranger in Bucharest might frequently believe himself in Paris. During the last few decades, it is true, an increasing number of Rumanian intellectuals have gone to Germany for their education instead of, as formerly, exclusively to France; and these men are to-day pro-German. But they are a decided minority. The main current of Bucharest sentiment cleaves to France.

WHY RUMANIA HAS NOT JOINED THE ALLIES

Notwithstanding this continued preponderance of pro-Ally feeling, however, the prospect of Rumania's adhesion to the Allied cause looks much less likely to-day than it did a year ago. For several months after the beginning of the European War popular pressure upon the Government to strike at Austria-Hungary and invade Transylvania increased in intensity. From January to April, 1915, when the Russian hosts stood on the Carpathian mountain crests and looked down into the plains of Hungary, the cry for action was almost irresistible. When, at the end of May, the "Latin Sister" Italy joined the ranks of Austria's enemies, Rumania would probably have followed suit had not the Teutons already begun their "Galician drive" which was to hurl the Muscovites clean out of Galicia, Poland, and Lithuania.

Why, during all those critical months, did Premier Bratiano set himself so resolutely against public opinion? For several reasons. In the first place he knew that, however loudly Bucharest might clamor for war, its voice was the voice of the educated intellectuals, and not that of the great rural masses, who were opposed to a policy of adventure. And adventurous it certainly would be for Rumania to plunge in on either side before the ultimate issue of the struggle was pretty obviously decided. For a small state like Rumania a wrong guess might mean nothing short of national death. If Rumania joined the Allies, an Allied defeat would leave her at the mercy of her infuriated Magyar neighbors,—a truly frightful picture for any Rumanian to contemplate. If she supported the cause of the Central Powers, Teu-

tonic defeat, with its correlative Russian predominance over Eastern Europe, would probably make Rumania a Russian province.

With regard to a drive against Austria-Hungary; although the Bucharest intellectuals might talk glibly of a conquest of Transylvania, Bratiano's military advisers of the Rumanian general staff could tell a very different story. Transylvania is a nexus of rugged, forest-clad mountains, easily defensible by a small garrison. Furthermore, such a garrison could count upon the vigorous support of nearly half the native population. Though Transylvania is frequently described as a Rumanian land, the Romans really form only about 55 per cent. of the total population, the remainder being Magyars and Germans, both of whom despise the Rumanians as an inferior race and would undoubtedly fight to the death against a menace of Rumanian domination. Also, Bratiano realized that not even all Rumania's military forces could be employed in this herculean task. Just to the south lay Bulgaria, burning to avenge Rumania's seizure of Silistria in the second Balkan War. A cool-headed statesman might well hesitate from placing his country between two such fires,

even though Russia stood on the Carpathians; when the Muscovite tide swirled back, broken, into the Galician plains, a drive for Transylvania became little short of madness.

At least, that is the way most Rumanians seem to feel to-day. Even Bucharest seems to have been largely converted to Premier Bratiano's "watchful waiting." There are, of course, two extreme groups which still urge the absolute necessity of Rumania's armed intervention on one side or the other. But the awful scenes enacted for so many months upon Rumania's very borders and the appalling responsibilities involved in a positive decision, have momentarily chilled partisan sympathies and territorial ambitions in most Rumanian breasts. When the scales of victory shall have begun definitely to descend, warlike feeling may be expected to reawaken once more, and, according to the circumstances of the case, voices will again clamor for the seizure of the Transylvanian or the Bessarabian prize. Until then the Rumanian people will probably continue to hug their present safety and to indorse John Bratiano, the cautious pilot of the national destinies.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE PALATIAL BUILDING OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN RUMANIA

LYMAN ABBOTT AT EIGHTY

THE history of our country, which is not very long, may be studied in several different ways. But in no other way is the study so fascinating or so enlightening as by means of biography. Dr. Lyman Abbott's ancestors came to Massachusetts about twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. Doubtless his own comprehension of the growth of New England and the making of America comes very largely through the experiences of father, grandfather, and various family connections. His own experiences in turn will have helped later generations to understand better the American life in which he has for so long a time played his active and valuable part.

Dr. Abbott was eighty years old on the 18th of December. For more than fifty years he has been prominent before the American public,—one of its foremost teachers in the principles and practise of freedom. He has shown great diversity of talent, and remarkable skill in using the instruments of several different professions. His work as a whole, however, has been unified and harmonious; and it has always been that of a public teacher, who believes in orderly freedom of thought and action, and who aims to lift individuals and communities to that high plane of enlightenment upon which conscience and reason may safely control men in their choices and relationships.

Dr. Abbott came of a line of ministers, teachers, and authors. His father and his uncle were proficient and distinguished in those general fields of professional usefulness and service in which he and his own brothers afterwards became eminent. A few weeks ago there appeared a volume entitled "Reminiscences," from Dr. Lyman Abbott's pen. So firm a believer in free will is Dr. Abbott, that he holds without question to the view that his own life has been worked out through a series of voluntary choices, and not through the compelling forces of heredity. Yet the admirable chapters in his rem-

iniscences that tell us of his father and uncle, and of other personages in an enviroing kinship, help us to see how remarkable in the shaping of our American destinies has been the influence of fathers upon sons through several generations.

Educational work brought the father and uncle from Maine to New York, and Lyman Abbott grew up and was educated in that city. His chapters upon the metropolis of his boyhood and college days give us intensely interesting pictures of the period, especially in the early '50's. He went to college in the University of New York, which then occupied a building on the east side of Washington Square. He finished the course at the age of eighteen, in 1853. He was fortunate in having several men of strong personality and eminent scholarship for teachers. He was associated through these years with two brothers, a little older than himself, who were all that older brothers should be, and who became prominent lawyers. He soon joined them, and for several years practised law successfully as a member of the firm of Abbott Brothers. He was married while very young, made his home in Brooklyn, and came into close intimacy and association with Henry Ward Beecher, the most brilliant and inspiring of American preachers and platform orators. Outside of his law work, he was devoted to the Young Men's Christian Association, then in its early days, and to reform politics, taking his position as a Free Soiler and Anti-Slavery man, though not an Abolitionist. His account of the Fremont campaign of 1856, in which he worked as a young Republican, is of especial interest.

After about four years of law practise, Lyman Abbott decided to enter the ministry. He found himself in charge of a Presbyterian church at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1860, when twenty-five years of age. There he remained through the period of the Civil War, after which for a few years he held a pastorate in



LYMAN ABBOTT AS HE LOOKED SIXTY YEARS AGO

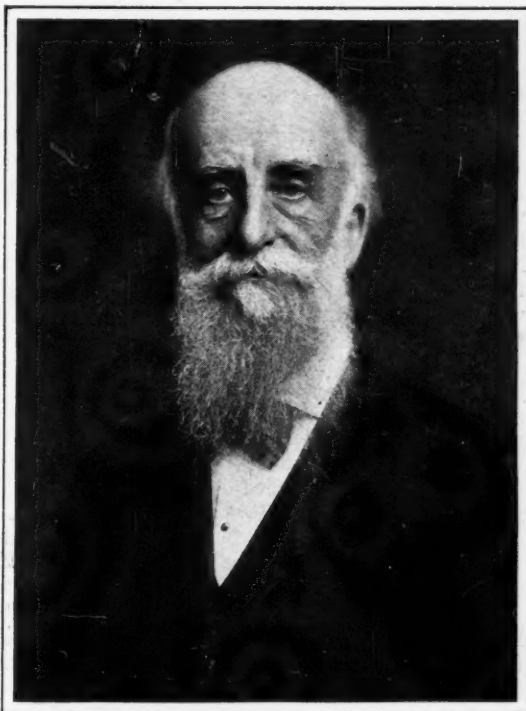
("My daguerreotype, taken at about twenty years of age, shows a slim youth, with black hair and mustache and the beginnings of a beard")

Dr. Abbott came of a line of ministers, teachers, and authors. His father and his uncle were proficient and distinguished in those general fields of professional usefulness and service in which he and his own brothers afterwards became eminent. A few weeks ago there appeared a volume entitled "Reminiscences," from Dr. Lyman Abbott's pen. So firm a believer in free will is Dr. Abbott, that he holds without question to the view that his own life has been worked out through a series of voluntary choices, and not through the compelling forces of heredity. Yet the admirable chapters in his rem-

New York City. Then came another change, and his work was henceforth to be more actively that of an editor and man of letters. For some time he was a literary worker on *Harper's Magazine*, and after several other editorial connections he became, about forty years ago, the associate of Henry Ward Beecher in conducting the *Christian Union*, a widely circulated weekly paper that now for many years has been known as the *Outlook*.

Some men who change professions do it in a way that seems to disrupt their careers. There are several prominent editors and writers in New York who seem almost themselves to have forgotten their earlier periods of pulpiteering. But Dr. Abbott has never made any such repudiations or harsh changes. He was a Young Men's Christian Association worker sixty years ago, and he is giving Sunday afternoons this very winter to addressing the members of Young Men's Christian Associations. He was admitted to the New York bar sixty years ago this year, and he is still a member of the bar of the State of New York. He was ordained a Congregational minister in 1860, and he has never ceased to be one, usually preaching on Sundays, although not held to the fixed local duties that belong to a parish priest. After the death of Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Abbott consented to serve Plymouth Church until a permanent successor should be found; but Plymouth held him for eleven years (from 1888 to 1899), when Newell Dwight Hillis came from Chicago and entered upon the pastorate that he still continues. Through all these eleven years as preacher and pastor in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Dr. Abbott maintained his active editorship of the influential paper where he remains to-day as editor-in-chief.

His preaching for the last sixteen years has been very largely to college students. Perhaps no other man in the country has, in this or any earlier period, influenced so many students as a visiting college preacher. He has been singularly fitted to help the younger generation in the search for ethical and religious truth, because of his own open-mindedness and freedom from prejudice. He has written a large number of books in the general field of Bible study and interpretation,



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT AT EIGHTY

and of Christian ethics and theology. These books have often been disturbing to those who preferred to accept traditional views and dogmas. But they have been of great help to many who seek to find a faith consistent with the use of their own intellectual processes and powers. By mental nature and habit Dr. Abbott is a rationalist; but there is mysticism in his nature and he has the gift of imagination. These qualities, and the knowledge of men and things that comes from long and wide experience, have modified Dr. Abbott's tendency always to treat matters logically. Otherwise, his proneness to reason about things, and to generalize, might have been indulged at the expense of a less highly developed faculty of observation.

A lifetime of great and never-failing accomplishment has been due to early habits of concentration and industry. As a boy he was of slight and delicate physique, but he learned to care for his health and conserve his energies, and found that wide intellectual interest and mental work are wholesome in themselves. In the college debating society he learned to think on his feet and to express himself clearly; and he has always been one of the most finished

and impressive extemporaneous speakers of Dr. Abbott has contributed almost countless his time. His editorial articles are so excellently constructed from the logical standpoint, and so lucid and mature in their phrasing, that many readers might have thought of them as having been worked over, and perhaps rewritten painstakingly. But Dr. Abbott is a very rapid writer, and his work needs no revision. This is because his mental processes are so active and so highly trained withal, that his editorial article has formed itself,—as he takes a morning walk, or rides in the subway, or reads a newspaper or book,—before a word is written.

We have only faintly suggested the wealth of memory and allusion to be found in his recent volume of "Reminiscences." Many, if not all, of the chapters of this book had appeared from time to time in the *Outlook*. Few men have understood so well as he how to write and print material that serves its purpose of teaching and inspiring the readers of a weekly journal, while at the same time having such qualities of permanence as to justify subsequent collection and publication in book form. Dr. Abbott has created a number of valuable books by this method.

At the office of the *Outlook* Dr. Abbott has always had a well-organized group of associates and aides, and these for many years past have included, besides Dr. Hamilton Mabie, two of his own sons. But while he is thus relieved of office detail, he comes from his country home at Cornwall-on-Hudson for a weekly editorial council, and is in constant touch through the telephone or correspondence. His pen continues to interpret what he regards as the important movements of the time, and there is no falling off in the alertness and courage of his comments, nor in their virile force and practical wisdom. An example of his method in analysis, statement, and expression of editorial view is to be found in his article on the President's message in the *Outlook* for December 15. Through many years Dr. Abbott has not only written editorial interpretations that have helped to shape American thinking and action in public affairs, but he has also written much to make the *Outlook* a welcome family visitor by reason of its treatment of the personal and private problems of faith and conduct. And besides all this, as a lover of music and of nature

Several weeks ago there died in Baltimore a very useful citizen whose career as business man and philanthropist had brought him great local honor and esteem. He had rounded out a full hundred years, and had maintained active connection with useful enterprises to the very last. The "elder statesmen" and the elder writers and thinkers are a priceless asset to any country when at a sufficiently early age they have, in Scripture phrase, so numbered their days as to apply their hearts unto wisdom. Most careers of usefulness that end late have begun early! We beg to commend to all students and young men the chapters in Dr. Abbott's reminiscences that tell of his boyhood and student days. He has built a distinguished career of honor and public service upon the lines of character and effort laid down in his boyhood. That there may still remain many years of so notable a life, will be the wish of scores of thousands who feel a sense of personal obligation to Dr. Lyman Abbott. A. S.



THE OLD ABBOTT HOMESTEAD, "FEWACRES," AT FARMINGTON, MAINE

EDUCATING THE IMMIGRANT FOR CITIZENSHIP

THE making of Americans out of the great mass of the foreign-born who come to our shores is now receiving much more careful consideration. The process has too often been both irregular and haphazard. Left largely to the initiative of the foreigner himself, or to small organizations, the fusing of the new elements in our national melting pot has not met with the highest measure of success. This has been a distinct loss to the nation as well as to the individual. Many who should have become citizens have failed to qualify because of the lack of proper encouragement and assistance. Others who have achieved citizenship have not always arrived at this position of sovereignty with increased respect for their new-found dignity.

For about a year and a half the Bureau of Education at Washington has been engaged in a nation-wide investigation into the facilities provided for the education of immigrants. It has recently begun to establish standards in subject matter and methods of instruction. Circulars and news-letters describing the most effective methods are issued, together with information regarding the most advanced facilities offered by private institutions and school authorities. A special department of the Bureau of Education, under the direction of Dr. H. H. Wheaton, is given over entirely to this work of helping to educate the foreign-born for American citizenship.

The Bureau not only deals directly with the problem from national points, but co-operates in various ways with State and local agencies. Especial emphasis is placed on the teaching of English as the fundamental requisite in the making of a citizen, for there are nearly three million foreign-born whites, ten years of age and over, in this country, who are unable to speak English. Inability to speak the language of the country is not only a bar to citizenship but a barrier to success in business. Moreover, it has been found that accidents in factories and workrooms have often been directly due to the workman's inability to understand

orders which had been given in the English language.

The Bureau of Education not only endeavors to induce the adult foreigner to learn English, but goes further back and deals with the immigrant children. By co-operation with the Commissioner of Immigration, the names of immigrant children of school age are obtained from the lists of arriving steamships. These names are sent to school authorities in the districts whither the children are bound, so that the little prospective citizens may be promptly searched out and brought into the schools. To attract the adult foreigner to the advantages of intelligent citizenship, the Bureau, in co-operation with the Committee for Immigrants, of New York, publishes a lithographed poster 30 x 20 inches in size. This poster is printed in red, white, and blue, with the boldly printed title "America First," and urgently invites the foreigner, in six different languages, to learn the language of the country. He is told that it means for him not only the honor of citizenship, but the securing of a job. These posters are being displayed in 25,000 of the principal post offices, as well as in schools and industrial establishments throughout the country.

The local agencies are also urged by the Bureau of Education at Washington to secure from the courts the names and addresses of those who have applied for naturalization papers. Letters, for which the Bureau supplies an excellent form (modeled after the one used in Cleveland, Ohio), are then to be addressed to these individuals by the local organization. These letters inform the foreigner of the importance of learning English, and give him all necessary information about the public night school being conducted in his neighborhood.

The Bureau of Education at Washington also gives advice and assistance to local educational departments as to the manner of conducting schools for immigrants. In a number of cities there is close and helpful coöperation between the courts of naturalization and the evening schools in this work

of making Americans. The courses usually include lessons in civics, talks by public officials, lawyers, judges, and trips to the city hall, the courthouse, library, and other public buildings.

Where such citizenship courses for immigrants are conducted, there is usually a public reception at the end of the course, on which occasion the new Americans are inducted into their citizenship with appropriate exercises. The ceremonies are held in halls liberally decorated with the American flag, patriotic songs are sung, appropriate addresses made, and then the citizenship papers are handed out. A number of cities have, within the past year, held impressive public ceremonies of this character.

Baltimore held its reception under the name of "New Voters' Day." In Cleveland the Community Sane Fourth Committee arranged appropriate exercises with the cooperation of the various patriotic and civic organizations. Boston held its "New Citizens' Reception" in historic Faneuil Hall, and in New York City the scene of the ceremonies was laid in the new stadium of the College of the City of New York. Philadelphia had the distinction last May of having President Wilson present to make an appropriate address on an occasion of this kind. The Fourth of July is frequently chosen as the time for these public receptions to new citizens, and in fact the movement has already become widespread for the setting apart of this national holiday as "Americanization Day."

In addition to what the Government and the cities are doing, voluntary organizations, like the National Americanization Committee, are also actively cooperating in the work of educating the immigrant. A number of simple books on civics, especially prepared for teaching new Americans, have also appeared. An excellent volume of this kind is mentioned in our book department this month.

★ AMERICA FIRST ★

Learn English.
Imparate Angliŝan.
Uca no poyta angliŝingim.
Uc no angliŝy.
Tangim angliŝ.
Molykis Angliŝik.

Attend Night School.
Frequentate la scuola serale.
Uczestnicz do szkół wieczornych.
Hachter vachter dach.
Litogana so vati idolichat.
Lankyk Naktim: Molyk.

Become a Citizen.
Zostan obywatelom.
Stan as U.S. citizen.
Storvate tang a polskizjat.
Pravit: U.S. Bureau of Education.

**It means a better opportunity
and a better home in America.
It means a better job.
It means a better chance for your children.
It means a better America.
Ask the nearest public school about classes.
If there is none in your town write to**

**NATIONAL AMERICANIZATION
COMMITTEE**
10 Madison Ave., New York City

English reader represents a subject covered. American
English is more difficult.
English reader represents for a small job.
English is more difficult.
Chinese also reads for a small job.
Do not read more for a small job.

THE NATIONAL AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE
10 Madison Ave., New York City

**U. S. BUREAU OF
EDUCATION**
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To learn more, contact the nearest public school.
To learn more, contact the nearest school.
To learn more, contact the nearest school.
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THE NATIONAL AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE
10 Madison Ave., New York City

National Americanization Committee
10 Madison Avenue, New York City

U. S. Bureau of Education
Washington, D. C.

THE GOVERNMENT'S "AMERICA FIRST" POSTER

(A reproduction of the colored poster issued by the Bureau of Education, to call the attention of the foreign-born to the advantages of learning English and becoming citizens. Printed in English, Italian, Hebrew, Polish, Lithuanian, Bohemian, and Hungarian, the poster is distributed for display in 25,000 post offices, and schools and industrial establishments throughout the country)

So important has this question of thoroughly assimilating and Americanizing the foreigner become, that the following article on the methods used in the City of Los Angeles for making American citizens will be found of interest. While the article in question deals specifically with Los Angeles, the other cities mentioned above have well-organized systems for carrying on this work, exercising oversight of the immigrant from the moment of his arrival at the local railroad station,—where he is protected from the rapacity of cab and taxi drivers,—to his evolution as a full-fledged citizen of his adopted land.

THE LOS ANGELES EXAMPLE

BY CHESTER FERRIS

NOT until recently has any adequate plan been advanced for training the new arrivals for worthy citizenship. Many believe that here is a work of great necessity, but are at a loss for a method to accomplish it. Germany, in accordance with its Kultur,—which is its scheme for adjusting every inhabitant to the purposes of the state,—subjects even the passing traveler to closest scrutiny and surveillance, while all citizens are enrolled, dated, located, described, and taxed with police-like authority and machine precision. Liberty worshiping America would not for a moment permit such paternalism. Now in full accord with this passion for liberty comes to the front the new provision for training the immigrants in citizenship.

Before passing to a description of the new method, it is well to remind ourselves of the utterly grotesque manner in which the nation has been accustomed to admit immigrants to the suffrage. Prof. Edward Steiner, of Grinnell College, describes his emotions when as a Jewish lad he took out his final papers. The sordidness which rolled up in the foreign quarters of our cities had not been able to overwhelm the idealism with which as chief stock in trade he had come here. The day for naturalization had arrived. As one uplifted, treading on air, he walked the ten miles to the county seat to become a citizen of America the Blest. He found the government office,—a dingy room filled with tobacco smoke, idlers hanging about, an ignorant politician to administer the sacred oath of American citizenship.

Think of a clap-trap, whiskey-smelling politician putting the test for the suffrage to this noble-souled young idealist! It was enough to make angels weep. Well, it did not spoil young Steiner. His grasp of the spirit of America was strong enough to surmount the disappointment and he has developed into one of our most enthusiastic citizens. Yet what must be the effect of such a farce upon the thousands of people from across the seas whom we should wish to think that even in their dreams of this land of the free, "the half had not been told"? True the administration is not always nor probably generally so squalid. Even many of

us natives, however, remember with shame our public reception into the family of voters. Surely here a great opportunity is refused to incite new citizens to the highest use of their privilege by a ceremony rightly impressive.

An even more disastrous neglect, of course, has been the naturalization of our millions of immigrants with absolutely no adequate preparation for citizenship. Some coaching they have received, but alack, too often the schoolroom was the back of a saloon whence some boss led them as a flock of sheep to the legal official. Then, entirely ignorant of our history and the meaning of our institutions, unable to speak or understand our language, blissfully unaware of any significance of the ballot other than its sale price of a dollar, they were given the most sacred privilege possessed by an American! Can we wonder that so many immigrants have proved undesirable, or that corruption in politics has proved so easy? Must we not rather admire the sterling qualities of those other millions from across the seas whose loyalty to America has more than survived this act of disrespect to their intelligence?

To meet the situation properly, an admirable plan is executed in the progressive city of Los Angeles. Determined that this shall continue "a city without a slum," or of slum politics, that first citizen and true friend of the immigrants, Rev. Dana Bartlett, of the Bethlehem Institutions, working with others, secured a series of measures by which to educate the immigrant in the meaning and spirit of our American institutions.

First in time and perhaps in importance is a course of instruction given in the high school during a period of ten weeks, one night each week, in charge of Prof. C. C. Kelso, of the high school faculty, who devotes himself heart and soul to his work. He thus describes the program: "It covers national, State, county, rural, and civil government. Civics is treated as a biological study. Society is a living, growing organism; new needs and new possibilities are continually arising. The citizen should know something of the framework of government, and so the constitution and its three-fold departments of government are not neglected;

but the vital things of the political life of to-day are emphasized. As social justice is the great demand of our time, the great problem of American citizenship is how to meet this demand. Democracy, as never before, is on trial, and intelligent citizenship is absolutely necessary if democracy is to endure."

Only those who know Professor Kelso can appreciate the value of this training, not only in its mental quality, but in the flavor of its social idealism. Let it be said, that beginning with presiding Judge J. P. Works, other judges who deal with naturalization have been quick to see and seize the possibilities. Upon receiving certificates from the school, they waive any further educational tests. Now that the approval of the federal authorities has been heartily given, the method may be adopted anywhere in the United States. In Los Angeles, while not compulsory, the courts urge it, and large numbers avail themselves of the course in the successive classes.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the sentiment of patriotism bursts not full blown but requires cultivation. In Los Angeles a variety of means are utilized to instill love of country and the sense of brotherhood of all Americans. Thus on the Wednesday evening of each month following the admission of a class to citizenship, an open meeting is held in the high school auditorium. A judge presents the coveted papers, an address of welcome is given by a prominent resident to which some of their number respond, and there is stirring patriotic music. It is not for them to sing, "my native country thee" and "land where my fathers died," but they can join with right good will in the stanza adapted to them:

"Adopted country, thee,
Great land of liberty,
Of thee we sing.
For freedom, peace, and right,
We'll strive with all our might:
From lands not lost to sight
Our best we bring."

In this way the new citizen is made to feel his genuine welcome into the chosen country. It may be said, too, that many an old resident gains here a new sense of responsibility and privilege in his citizenship.

Still further, in Los Angeles, particular use is made of the great national holidays, notably July 4. In 1915, an International Festival was held during the greater part of a week culminating in that day. Dramatic

recitals of the contribution of various nations to American ideals, programs of national songs and folk dances were rendered. That month's class of seventy from the school were received with unusually impressive ceremony. On each of the days exhibits were made showing what America is doing and planning to do for immigrants through federal, State, municipal, and private organizations. Not least was a largely attended evening banquet to which the people of the city each brought a new citizen as guest. Finally, on July 4, celebrations were held in four high schools of the city to recognize the new immigrant citizens and also young natives voting for the first time, strong addresses being given by leaders of numerous races and various creeds.

From Ellis Island has come this suggestion to adapt the Fourth to modern uses. The old animus to the noisy and boastful celebration has been outgrown. We no longer find any exhilaration in denouncing England or crowing over ancient victories. The spread-eagle oratory has had its day. The tumult of fire-crackers is largely outlawed. Shall the day be given over to sports, pick-nicking, and idleness? No, the Los Angeles way has great values to commend it. Such an opportunity for cultivating love for country and devotion to its ideals should everywhere be enthusiastically adopted. The Athenians of old had such a holiday for the initiation of their youth into citizenship. Why not in America use the Fourth of July, rich in patriotic association, for the dedication of citizens old and new, immigrant and native, to the highest ideals of our country's service?

Another stage for the training of the new citizen may be provided in the civic centers. By State law in California, every school-house becomes a civic center. Here the neighbors may organize to promote in any way the community welfare. Much use is made in Los Angeles of this opportunity. Speakers are heard, courses of instruction given. For the immigrant particularly the centers prove a benefit. First of all, perhaps, when inducted into citizenship, the program is rendered by one of these organizations, its aim is carefully explained and he is earnestly, with his family, urged to join. At the civic center meetings, touching elbows with representatives of many nationalities of the neighborhood, his national sympathies are broadened, and a new flame is contributed to the melting pot, by which a new elemental blood is being wrought out in America.

OUR ADMINISTRATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BY THOMAS LINDSEY BLAYNEY

[In view of much recent and current discussion regarding the present management of public affairs in the Philippine Islands, we are publishing herewith an article by Prof. Thomas Lindsey Blayney, of the William M. Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. Professor Blayney is a distinguished scholar, a man of great experience, and an admirer and supporter of President Wilson. All the circumstances of his visit to the Philippines, as well as his relationships at home, render it impossible that Professor Blayney should have been actuated in his inquiries, and in the preparation of this article for the REVIEW, by any other than the highest and most disinterested motives. Professor Blayney was one of the professors honored by appointment during the past year by the American committee representing the Albert Kahn Foundation of Paris. This foundation sends two American university professors around the world each year, with the special object in view of having them study Oriental conditions and ideals. In correspondence with the editor of this magazine, Dr. Blayney made the following remarks:

"I had heard so many expressions of dissatisfaction from prominent Americans, both Democrats and Republicans, in various parts of the world, concerning the present policies of the administration at Manila that I determined to go to the Philippines and satisfy myself concerning the situation there.

"I talked with business men, native and foreign, educators, clergymen, army and navy officers, editors, American and British, and many Filipinos of undoubted patriotism and intelligence, and I do not hesitate to assure you that the demoralizing tendency of the policies of the present American administration in the islands is deserving of the widest publicity.

"I am an admirer of President Wilson, and do not wish to be considered as making an attack upon his policies. I have no direct or indirect interest in the islands other than that of any American citizen who has left nothing undone in the brief time allotted to him to form an unprejudiced opinion, and who cherishes a sincere desire for the prosperity, happiness, and future independence of the islands, whether this be within or without the pale of the American commonwealth."

On arriving at Manila Dr. Blayney was told that it would be impossible to induce representative natives to give their real views upon the situation on account of their fear of the political ring. He was, therefore, greatly gratified at the marks of confidence shown him by intelligent and independent Filipinos. This may be attributed to experience acquired by extended residence in Latin countries of Europe and to his knowledge of Oriental character gathered through an extensive acquaintanceship with Orientals in Morocco, India, China, and Japan. Professor Blayney suggested a well-known personage as qualified to give to the people of the United States an unbiased account of the situation. We have preferred, however, to invite Dr. Blayney to give our readers the results of his sincere effort to get at the real facts of a situation which he describes as *"bidding fair to become a national disgrace if we allow politics and sentiment to take the place of reason and justice."*—THE EDITOR.]

RUSKIN has said, "The art of any country is the exponent of its social and political virtues." After one has visited our own and other great colonial dependencies in the Orient, he is tempted to paraphrase Ruskin's statement and to assert that "the colonial undertakings of a country are the surest reflection of its social and political ideals." Nowhere can the best impulses born of national virtues be appreciated more clearly than when seen in perspective as translated into the administrative policies of a great nation in its control of an alien people.

A great nation,—a nation whose body politic is sound and whose greatness is measured not merely by its economic prosperity, but by all those dynamic potentialities reflected in

varied forms of civic and philanthropic idealism,—necessarily projects into the economic, social, and political life of a dependency (the situation being normal) the quintessence of the best aspirations of the race.

Tested by the foregoing, our own country may well be proud of the record made by its administrators in Havana, Porto Rico, Panama, and till recently in the Philippines. Both we ourselves and foreign critics have found weaknesses in our national life. Nevertheless our recent history has amply proven that in the last analysis we are both efficient and idealistic. This has been shown by the varied manifestations of our endeavors as applied to dependent peoples,—the reflection of the disinterested idealism and nonpartisan

motives of our best lawgivers at home and our experienced administrators abroad.

OUR SPLENDID RECORD

When historians of the future shall have spoken a dispassionate and final verdict upon the deeds and achievements of the first decade of our occupancy of the Philippine Islands (before some of our less thoughtful politicians and papers at home had begun to make political capital out of the so-called "independence movement" in the islands), no more inspiring chapter in our national history will be found. Nor will there be found elsewhere a finer list of names of men representing the best type of American manhood and idealism than the pages that record the first twelve years of American administration and achievement in the Orient.

The present projection of partisan politics into the administration of the Philippine Islands,—the tendency to allow party theories and sentimental notions to supersede the dictates of sound judgment and common sense,—must needs be looked upon as an incidental, though regrettable, moment in the development of our over-the-sea policies. Above motives of such a type our real statesmen of both parties, as contradistinguished from political opportunists, will surely rise. There is no phenomenon of our national life more passing strange than that which inclines many of our good people to accept the statements of paid emissaries of the Filipino political junto, or of some of our new and inexperienced officials at Manila, rather than those of our fellow-countrymen of long administrative experience in the islands. Especially is this remarkable in view of the fact that the statements of men of this last-named class could easily be either verified or disproven by appealing not only to the records, but also to residents of character. To accuse all former officers of administration of insincerity or narrow bias, and to disqualify the evidence of the best men of our own blood in the islands (whether clergymen, educators, jurists, or students of colonial policies) as being prompted by selfish motives, must of necessity be but a passing phase of party blindness and cannot continue as a fundamental defect in our national character.

Undoubtedly the overwhelming majority of the members of Congress and of the American public, irrespective of party, wants to do the right thing by the Filipinos. Nevertheless, there is an unfortunate impression abroad that much that has been writ-

ten regarding the present administration is prompted by selfish interests. The following observations made in the course of a visit at Manila are therefore submitted as disinterested evidence. These observations deal largely with questions upon which opinions differ at Washington and concerning which it is very difficult in the United States to secure first-hand information. They reflect the consensus of opinion of most representative Americans, as well as of Filipinos and foreigners in the islands, and, for brevity's sake, the opinions and arguments of the writer are allowed to obtrude as little as possible.

THE CHANGE IN SENTIMENT TOWARD AMERICANS

No greater surprise is in store for the traveler upon his arrival at Manila to-day than the realization that American ideals are now at a discount in the islands. With but one exception practically all Americans, Filipinos, and Englishmen speak of a marked lessening of respect for Americans and things American. (The exception is an American lawyer having business relations with Filipino politicians, and who, the writer understands, has represented Filipino interests at Washington.) This was explained by the fact that the politicians and public have seen courageous administrators, men whom they at heart admired, but under whose efficient administration the "politicos" had chafed and who therefore had been mercilessly attacked by them, replaced under the new administration by inexperienced officials. And when they saw these new arrivals begin to curry favor with the politicians and to call themselves "friends of the Filipinos," they became bewildered. And this bewilderment gave way to a lessening of respect for Americans in general when it was seen that these inexperienced men of the "new régime," by the frequent use of this word "friend," attributed by implication the contrary to the long list of the best administrative officers the American Government in the past had been able to send to them, and whom it seemed now the fashion to consider as little better than "carpet-baggers." And when they found some of the most important of these new "friends" at times deficient in statesman-like judgment and poise and not too careful in their utterances of the dignity of their positions, there could not but result an inevitable slump in their esteem for Americans in general. It is felt that this situation should be remedied at once; that so

long as the American flag continues to fly, our administrative officers should not fall below a fixed high standard of attainment, experience, dignity, courage, and vision; and that ample powers should be vested in them for the sake both of administrative efficiency and of the dignity of their offices. The writer concurs in believing that the early actions and pronouncements of some of our high officials of the new administration cannot be lived down. He regrets also to have to add that the personality and qualifications of two of the important American officials of the new administration are of such an order that he has never seen their names mentioned without a general smile of commiseration being called forth.

CURRYING FAVOR WITH FILIPINO POLITICIANS

All Americans and foreigners of experience agree in feeling that it is not only a serious mistake studiously to curry favor with disaffected politicians, but that it is a grave error of administrative judgment to hesitate, either at Manila or Washington, in adopting effective measures and policies for fear of wounding the susceptibilities of the Filipinos. The contention seems established that the "mestizo" politician is devoid of any feeling of gratitude toward the United States. That, therefore, discarding any hope of appreciation in return, it should be our single purpose to give to the islands the kind of administration which may command, not the plaudits of the present, but rather the approbation of history and the gratitude of future generations. It is felt at Manila that anything short of this does not represent the highest and best form of American idealism; that this is what the great majority of American people want to see practised abroad, however far at times we may fall short of it at home.

On the other hand, many of the "wild tribes" are considered as having a genuine appreciation for whatever they realize as being done to help them. It is the consensus of opinion of informed persons that the government of these tribes must remain in the hands of the United States and its representatives. The Filipino has never shown, nor is he likely to show, any real concern for their welfare. And yet, they are considered to have a future full of promise under the capable and sympathetic hand of men like Mr. Dean C. Worcester. It is felt on all sides that the loss of this experienced administrator has in nowise been replaced, and

that the President could do a real service to humanity by seeing to it that men of this type be not eliminated from the service.

A HIGH STANDARD OF CIVIL SERVICE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

And this brings us to the very heart of the question. It is the opinion of all Americans and foreigners that the inviolability of the civil service must be re-established by Governor-General Harrison or by his successor if the good name of our governmental methods is not to be irrevocably compromised. Also that the mere fact of a Filipino being an aspirant for office should not be a sufficient reason for his appointment, as has been too frequently the case under the present administration. The claim is made by the Administration that such charges are not in keeping with the facts and that only Filipinos of unquestionable qualifications have been allowed to supersede American officials. The following incident, the facts of which were received first hand by the writer, will, however, illustrate the "careful" way in which under the new era Filipinos have been appointed to offices of trust.

The post of Assistant-Director of the Bureau of Agriculture was to be filled. Without even consulting the American Director of the Bureau, the Governor-General promised the post, at the request of the Speaker of the Assembly, to a henchman of the latter, the then Governor of the Province of Pampanga. Shortly before the appointment was to be made public Governor-General Harrison at a dinner party casually informed the Director that he had "found an Assistant-Director" for him. Now, it so happened that the Filipino Governor selected for the post by the "ring" and accepted by the Governor-General had been one of the most recalcitrant of the native governors toward carrying out the hygienic orders issued by the Bureau for the prevention of the spread of rinderpest, and a man who had caused the bureau in the past endless trouble. And yet here he was being placed by the Administration in a position to enforce in an executive capacity the very regulations which he had insistently ignored. The Director endeavored to impress the Governor-General with the utter impossibility of the situation, but it was not until after a number of conversations, and until the Director had threatened his immediate resignation if a man with such a record were foisted upon him that the Governor-General made what explanations he could to the Speaker of the Assembly

and found another berth for this "excellently recommended" official. It can readily be imagined that such an uncomplacent Director of Agriculture was not able to continue to serve the "new régime" very long and is now numbered among those who have "resigned."

This incident is cited not to insinuate that the Governor-General promised the friends of this Filipino to appoint him, knowing him to be incompetent, but merely to illustrate the "spirit" that now reigns and the happy-go-lucky and reckless manner in which appointments are promised where "politics" and not "efficiency" is the watchword. Such political theories are bad enough in some of our cities at home, but infinitely worse in our distant possessions where they bring disgrace upon our Flag under the very eyes of the efficient colonial administrations of the Dutch and British.

It is believed, furthermore, that to make a financial showing at the expense of efficiency, or to attain this end by stopping expenditures that have heretofore gone for greatly needed public improvements, is neither "making a record" in keeping with American notions of progress nor in accord with what are felt to be the views of the President of the United States as regards governmental efficiency. The loss of men like Governor Forbes, Mr. Worcester, Dr. Heiser, Captain Sleeper, Mr. Taylor, and many others who have recently "resigned," is not only a reproach to present-day methods at Manila—a matter of grave local importance—but is looked upon as a distinct setback in the development of better and more stable institutions in the entire Orient in the interest of humanity as a whole.

MORALE OF BUREAU OF SCIENCE VIRTUALLY DESTROYED

No institution has prospered more under civil service than the Bureau of Science at Manila. This admirable institution had been developed to a point where it had commanded the high respect of scientists in all parts of the world, and especially in the Orient. The ill-advised utterances of the new Secretary of the Interior upon his arrival, regarding the abolishment of certain departments of research (with the workings of which it was said he had not been familiar and which seemed to him to be "too theoretical"), has created, as might easily have been foreseen, a most unfortunate impression upon the minds of the people. It necessarily has not only lowered the prestige of the Bureau,

and discouraged men from remaining in it or attaching themselves to it, but it has reflected upon the sound judgment of American scientists. It is felt that such a thoroughly representative American institution and its corps of experienced scientists should be placed beyond the reach of the vagaries of any individual.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES AT WASHINGTON

One of the greatest hindrances to a clearer appreciation of the merits of the arguments favoring a more or less immediate independence for the Filipinos consists, strange as it may seem, in the personality of Señor Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines at Washington. It is felt at Manila to be very unfortunate that Señor Quezon should have succeeded in establishing himself in the opinion of Washington as a typical representative of his race. After meeting practically all the leading native political leaders, the writer does not hesitate to assert, that in knowledge of America and of American ways, in ability to adopt our mannerisms, to play upon our feelings and prejudices, and to make himself interesting and attractive in society, there is no public man of his race who can begin to measure up to him. It is vital that this be kept in mind when our lawgivers are discussing the question of independence. For it must be remembered that, as high as he stands above his political colleagues in all those attainments calculated to influence the susceptibilities of Americans, an immensely greater and, for the present, practically impassable, gulf separates these colleagues from the great mass of the ignorant populace, even in Luzon. A great proportion of the Filipino people have no clearer notion of "independence" than that it is some sort of a tangible or intangible thing that will bring them an era of plenty with little work and no taxes.

FILIPINO POLITICAL MEETINGS NOT ALWAYS REPRESENTATIVE

Another point to be kept in mind is that meetings organized to further the measures of political leaders do not necessarily represent the feelings of intelligent, independent Filipinos. Native civilians of this latter class informed the writer that the rivalries already existing, and the taste for spoils already whetted by an ever, and too rapidly, increasing share in the offices of state, pre-
sage certain revolution as soon as a firm hand

is withdrawn; that it will require several generations of peace and prosperity to train an Oriental people into a genuine respect for stable institutions.

In this connection it should be noted, further, that one of the serious mistakes made by visitors at Manila is to form an opinion of the intelligence of an audience or delegation in the islands by its general appearance. Gatherings of this kind are exceedingly impressive, especially if large and if the visitor is a recent arrival, owing to the fondness of the men for well-tailored white suits, which give them an outward appearance of prosperity and intelligence out of keeping with their attainments and with the environment out of which they come.

INDEPENDENCE NOT DESIRED

Certainly one of the most surprising things to the visitor, if he is fortunate enough to have heart-to-heart talks with representative Filipinos who are not themselves political aspirants, will be to learn that independence is not desired at this time by men of this type. *Every one of them gave it as his opinion that revolution would certainly follow the lowering of the Flag.* Not one of them would name a time now to be foreseen when he thought independence could be safely promised or granted. Each stated, however, that, should his sentiments become known, he would be a marked man, and whether directly or indirectly, would feel the heavy hand of the "politicos."

The writer has been informed from a most unimpeachable source that even one of the two leading Filipino politicians had recently become rather skeptical about early independence in view of recent events in the Orient. He feared now he had builded better than he thought and that independence might actually be granted owing to the support of certain Congressmen not entirely in sympathy with the movement, but who, like many of their constituents, were beginning to feel that the present situation is no credit to the United States. He recognized the dangerously increasing impatience of others in Congress and in the public at seeing ourselves invited "to get out" of the islands, and yet in the same breath being requested to permit the Filipino politicians to bury, as it were, the Stars and Stripes at the foot of the flagpole, to be resurrected and run up whenever they got into international complications. His position, however, rendered it very difficult for him to back water.

CHARACTER AND WORK OF THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

Another matter of disillusionment for those of us who have been guided by feelings of sentiment toward the independence movement is to learn, on studying the situation on the ground, that much that we have heard about the excellent work and disinterested patriotism of the Philippine Assembly is not borne out by the facts. Space will not permit even the mention of the many accounts of the inefficiency of these lawgivers. It might be noted, however, that the last Assembly (and, by the way, the very one which, as the writer was informed, Governor-General Harrison went to the length of complimenting in a telegram to Washington) occupied, despite the more or less direct protests of the Governor, a great part of its time with questions relating to political posts and appointments, and it was with the greatest difficulty induced to discuss the budget. The statements we sometimes hear regarding "the remarkable work of the Assembly demonstrating the capacity of the people for self-government," if sincerely made, are considered at Manila as based upon information furnished by parties interested in the successful workings of the theories of the "new era."

FACTS VERSUS THEORIES

The facts tend to disprove the statements of those who would rapidly "Filipinize" the service. No clearer proof is needed of the grave risks being run for the sake of a theory than the unfortunate results following the "resignation" of Captain Sleeper as chief of the Land Office. This efficient officer had built up a remarkable department and one that had required years of labor to bring to a standard that was considered a model of efficiency. Deaf to the warnings of men of experience, the new administration appointed a Filipino to succeed him. This man was most carefully selected, since it was recognized on all sides as a test of native ability. In a short time the work of years had become but a shadow of its former self, and, however reluctantly, the administration had to remove the new incumbent. Another Filipino was ultimately appointed, but the department was in very bad shape when the writer left the islands.

REGRETTABLE REFLECTIONS ON AMERICAN ADMINISTRATORS

There is another factor which bodes for many years to come little success to a Fili-

pino administration of the islands. The ingenious lies, innuendoes, and slanderous attacks, under the very shadow of the Flag, upon the character and administration of our most highly respected officials in the past, because their rulings ran counter to special interests or prejudices of certain factions, is not considered as auguring well for the conditions that would exist when the Flag comes down, granted even that native officials would pretend to attempt to uphold hygienic or other efficient measures against the wishes of the masses. The rapid increase of the rinderpest under the régime of Governor-General Harrison after the control of the situation had been taken from the Bureau of Agriculture and placed under provincial supervision, and certain "economies" of administration had been inaugurated, should sober the most enthusiastic advocates of immediate wider autonomy.

CRITICISMS ON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Filipino politicians, backed by their party papers, have long made the expenditures for the construction of the Benguet Road and its terminus,—the splendid health resort of Baguio,—a favorite subject of attack in reflecting on the administration of former American commissioners. It is true there was an error of judgment on the part of the engineering expert who reported on the probable cost, but for this the commissioners should not be held responsible. Rather than being a reproach to the executive ability of former administrations, both the road and the resort are now seen to be assets of the highest value, although the road will soon lose its importance owing to the construction of a safer highway in another part of the mountains. Personally the writer feels, after visiting India and the famous British "Hill Station," Darjeeling in the Himalayas, that Baguio is one of the most creditable and enduring monuments to the foresight and forethought of former commissions. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Denison, possibly for the sake of consistency, spent the past summer in Japan and China, and therefore the government was not transferred to Baguio for the hot months. And yet, when the writer visited Baguio, it was full of Filipinos from Manila who now own residences in what only a few years ago was but an uninhabited mountain-top. This is conclusive proof that, although always ready to seek out every possible excuse to compromise the administration of American commissioners in the eyes of Congress, they are not

slow to profit by the results of the very administrative policies they have so severely criticized.

APPOINTING A PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Since leaving the islands, the writer has learned through a copy of the *Manila Times* that prophecies he had heard made there, and which it was hoped would not be realized, had proven correct and that the presidency of the University of Manila had been given to a Filipino gentleman "for whom no other post was available but whose friends insisted that he must be taken care of." This program of Filipinization was too much even for Secretary Denison who, as a member of the board of control, at first opposed the Filipino, desiring an efficient American educator at the head of this important institution during the first and most important years of its development. His protest, however, was unavailing. This stand represents a radical change in his views as expressed soon after his arrival in the islands, in a much-criticized speech, the general tenor of which might be summed up in the since oft-quoted assertion it contained: "Why should we insist upon 'hustling' the East against its will, and at its expense, if the East itself wishes to lie placid, murmuring *mañana*?" It is felt that his other no less famous public statement in regard to a letter delayed three weeks in delivery, is typical of the sophomoric theories of government entertained by the new administration,—“If the Filipino people prefer to have their letters arrive in three weeks and do it themselves, why haven't they the right to do it that way?"

THE PRESIDENT NOT BLAMED

The majority of Americans and foreigners at Manila do not feel that the President is correctly informed concerning existing conditions, and are therefore unwilling to hold him directly responsible for the present situation. They rather attribute it to the short-sightedness and excess of zeal shown by the administration at Manila in making a "record" such as they might wish to make at home after a political upheaval. Some of these officials seem forgetful of the ignorance of the great mass of Filipinos regarding our traditional treatment of "office-holders" in this country upon a change of administration, and inexcusably forgetful of the supreme importance of maintaining in our over-the-sea dependencies the well-earned reputation of American officials, past or

present, and irrespective of party, for disinterested public service. Some of them have compromised the good name and dignity of American institutions abroad by actions and utterances which either reflect upon the sincerity of the intentions of past administrations, or else are not in keeping with the views which the American public at Manila believes to be those of the President relative to administrative decorum abroad. To mention but one example:

Only those who have been in Manila and are familiar with the various undercurrents of sentiment and with the personal histories of individuals there can form a conception of the astonishment felt by the audience when, as a number of witnesses told the writer, the distinguished guest of the occasion, a man who incorporates the dignity of American institutions by his exalted position, placed his arm about the shoulders of a Filipino politician and declared that it was "to this man" that he owed his position, and that he would not forget the kindness as long as he lived. The remark was considered, for reasons that cannot be touched upon here, not only as lacking excessively in good taste, but also as showing exceedingly poor judgment, in that it magnified the Filipino in the esteem of his countrymen at the expense of the President of the United States, from whom the appointment had come.

HOW THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IS REGARDED

Señor Quezon made the public statement at the Lake Mohonk Conference in 1914 that "Governor Harrison has gained for himself and for the nation that he represents the confidence and good-will of the Filipino people." This statement, according to reliable American evidence and that of intelligent Filipinos, is not in keeping with the facts. Never since the early years of occupation has genuine respect and esteem for America and things American been at so low an ebb, for the reasons mentioned above. Governor-General Harrison and his administration enjoy, quite naturally, a certain kind of popularity with the politicians and factions whose aims he seems to support. But that he has raised his country or his countrymen in the respect of the inhabitants, is an altogether different matter. Deep regret was voiced on all sides that at the very outset he had launched himself upon a campaign of "reform" from which, in spite of experience gained, it is very hard for him to turn back.

THE FEELING IN THE ISLANDS ON THE JONES BILL

The feeling of Americans and foreigners in the islands concerning the "Jones Bill" is somewhat as follows: It is considered impossible to foresee what the next twenty-five or fifty years may bring in the international situation in the Pacific, nor how essential to us and to the best interests of the Filipinos the new inventions constantly being made in aerial and maritime armament and our commercial interests in the East may render the retention of the islands in whole or in part. Therefore it is believed that, if an unnecessary preamble to such a bill *must* be formulated, sound statesmanship dictates that it should go no farther than declaring it to be "the intention of the United States to grant independence to the Philippine Islands as soon as in the judgment of Congress it is deemed to be the best interests of the islands and of the United States to do so." It is further believed that the political element would make at first a bold front of disapproval, but that the great mass of intelligent and peaceful civilians would greet such a statement with sincere satisfaction. A statement of this kind would do more, it is thought, to clear the unhealthy atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension existing at Manila and to preclude unprofitable discussion than anything that has occurred since the change of administration.

FOREIGN OPINION ON OUR PRESENT PHILIPPINE POLICY

It is a striking fact that among the many Americans and Britons whom the writer met in India, China, and Japan, and who were more or less familiar with the situation from personal observation, there was *not one* who did not feel that the almost nervous eagerness of the administration at Manila to conciliate the politicians, even at the cost of some dignity, and the excessive zeal shown in changing and "Filipinizing" the service, had proven a grave error of judgment of more than local importance. That it was destined to render the work of the white man in the uplift of dependent races very difficult in more distant parts of the Orient. It was pointed out by the British that, if, as we claimed, our interest in the islands was purely humanitarian, we should not transfer our political differences of opinion and more or less questionable party theories into the administration of our island dependencies, but rather seek to govern them along recognized

lines of administrative efficiency for their own highest welfare, and in the interest of humanity as a whole. That to transfer our own advanced theories of democratic government to an inexperienced people just emerging from a period of almost medieval darkness, many of whom have not the remotest conception of the real meanings of the words "democracy" and "independence," would be *little short of criminal*.

OUR LEGACY TO THE PHILIPPINES

The following statement was made to the writer by an intelligent and highly respected Filipino and is submitted as a final résumé of a situation which cannot possibly continue with credit to our government:

When the American flag is lowered, whether it be in one year or in ten years or in a hundred years, I feel that the United States will be remembered in our island by three principal contributions to our national life: First, by a splendid system of public instruction; secondly, by an excellent judicial system; and, thirdly, by an all-pervading system of petty Tammany politics, to the fostering of which the present administration has very largely contributed. And I feel that the last of these contributions will far outshadow in effect the results of the other two to the *everlasting misfortune of my race*.

No words of the writer could possibly add to the simple force of a statement of this character.

Such, in briefest possible form, are the opinions of the overwhelming majority of men of every shade of opinion and nationality in Manila, both native and foreign, whose opinion, the writer feels, the public would care to learn, and by whose judgment it would wish in a measure to be guided in the solemn hour so fast approaching when a courageous, creditable, and unequivocal decision should be reached,—a decision free of political bias and sentimental theories, but destined to involve irrevocably the good name of our country, the statesmanship of our lawgivers, and the future welfare of a dependent people.

AMERICAN IDEALS SHOULD PREVAIL IN THE PHILIPPINES

We are told that the islands are a menace to us; that by their retention we run the risk of grave complications. And yet, these are the very warnings that were directed

against our fathers whenever they contemplated moving our frontiers further toward the Pacific. Thus far in our history we have never recoiled from following our star of destiny because of real or fancied dangers. And it is not believed that we are going to hesitate now, when millions whom we have led toward a brighter day stand sorely in need of our strong helping hand to conduct them over the last and most difficult part of the way.

If we have not the courage of our forefathers, if the splendid work of American achievement, the self-sacrificing labors of countless men of our own race,—the scientist, the educator, the administrator, and the soldier,—are to be sacrificed to the empty shibboleth "Independence," is it not due our good name to leave the islands *now*. It is the firm belief of the writer that we owe it to ourselves, to the Filipinos, and to humanity to insist, so long as the American flag continues to fly over Manila and over the hundreds of schools, city halls, and court-houses of the archipelago, promising liberty and justice under its stars and stripes, *not to a few political aspirants, but to all that just so long American, and not Filipino*, ideals of efficiency, administration, and justice should reign at Manila. And this cannot be realized unless we cease the present methods of tearing down the laboriously constructed work of years achieved by American administrative officers, not because we feel it to be in the interest of the *people*, but at the behest of the native *officeseeker*, whose plea, "independence," seems so irresistible to our democratic ears. The individual man is "*free*" to-day wherever the Stars and Stripes float to the breeze in the islands. That *he will not be "free"* when the Flag comes down is the firm conviction of all men of broad judgment and experience in the Philippines.

Every principle of humanitarianism and of enlightened statesmanship dictates that we should jealously guard this heritage of future generations and hand it down to them in the form of an efficient, model administration unto the day when they, as an enlightened people, and not as a handful of political dictators, tell the people of the United States what they desire. The American people will then gladly give them what they want.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

IN the following pages appear brief condensations of articles on topics of timely interest gathered from a wide range of sources,—American, English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish,—and representing varied viewpoints. Many of these articles deal with phases of the great war or with cognate themes. It is impossible, of course, to do more than make cursory reference to the great mass of material of this sort that is now appearing in the periodical press of the world. To speak of only a few of our popular American magazines, we may note that in the January numbers there are articles bearing the following titles: "Second Thoughts on This War," by John Galsworthy; "The Submarine in War," by Robert W. Neeser; "The West's Awake!" (Canada in war time), by Mary Synon,—all in *Scribner's*, while the *Century* carries the second instalment of Walter Hale's series, "An Artist at the Front," and *Everybody's* gives an opportunity to a score of leading British writers to tell frankly what they think about American neutrality. H. G. Wells, G. K. Chesterton, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Jerome K. Jerome, W. J. Locke, Mrs. Humphry Ward, G. Bernard Shaw, Viscount Bryce, Maurice Hewlett, William Archer, and Israel Zangwill are among the names that figure in this symposium. In the *Century*, Eric Fisher Wood continues discussion of American preparedness, covering in the January article the experience of the nation between the years 1860 and 1916. In the same number Mr. J. A. P. Bland writes on "The Far Eastern Problem," referring of course to Japan and China, and George Creel describes the immigration situation under the rather unfortunate title, "The Hopes of the Hyphenated." The French soldier's outlook on the war is interpreted for the *Century* by Mr. Arthur Gleason. In connection with Dr. Talcott Williams' article in this REVIEW on page 67, our readers will be interested in William Warfield's account of a journey over the desert from Bagdad to the ruins of Babylon, in the January *Harper's*. In the same magazine Robert Bruère answers the question, "What Does the Minimum Wage Mean?" A striking feature of the *American Magazine* is a graphically illustrated article on how the war is developing the aeroplane, by Merle Crowell.

CHINA'S VITAL QUESTION

THE monarchist movement in China is the subject of an article in the *North American Review*, by Professor J. W. Jenks, who has given much thought to the problems of modern China's government and is an enthusiastic admirer of President Yuan Shih-k'ai (who, since this article was written, has become Emperor). Like other observers of China's present situation, Professor Jenks identifies the monarchistic movement with the militaristic. He quotes the words of a distinguished English newspaper correspondent at Peking, Mr. William H. Donald:

The military party have been at the bottom of the movement for the reestablishment of the monarchical system of government from the outset. Ever since the establishment of the republic the President has been periodically approached by high military officials and urged to change the system of government. Invariably he re-

plied that as a republic had been definitely established, it would be gravely improper for him even to discuss such a step. But, while their personal loyalty to the President has in no way diminished, the military officials have of late become more and more insistent, and as they were practically unanimous, it was impossible for the President, with the solemn duty of preserving internal peace and concord always before him, to dismiss them with a blank refusal. He was faced by a powerful body holding very emphatic views, and if he had persisted in an irreconcilable attitude, the result would probably have been the inception of intrigues and the formation of secret societies to bring about by force what he refused to grant. The President, therefore, was faced by a very difficult problem. The most despotic and autocratic ruler, if all his most powerful supporters were united in a desire to compel him to take a certain course, would not be able forcibly to resist them. That was exactly the position in which President Yuan Shih-k'ai found himself. He could not openly resist the demand made by the military party, the most powerful force in the State, but he

could, and did, direct its activities into a proper and constitutional channel.

As to President Yuan's intentions, Professor Jenks claims no prophetic gift, but thinks that we may reasonably judge a man's intentions from his past. He reminds us that Yuan saved his ruler, the empress dowager, from her own kinsman by marriage, the Emperor Kwang-Shu. He saved the imperial son of his inveterate enemy, Ch'un, the regent. Furthermore, it is frequently forgotten that when the republic began four years ago in China, the little Manchu emperor was retained in his title and his civil list. He is a pensioner of the Chinese Republic.

The wisdom and patriotism of Yuan Shih-k'ai have not as yet failed China. Is there any real reason for thinking that he will fail now? Thrice during the Manchu crisis he declined a marquissate, and twice when the late Empress Lung Yu invited him to ascend the throne he refused. The elections seem to show that a crown will be

offered to Yuan Shih-k'ai; it may be that real public opinion ascertained for him in other ways will declare to the contrary. In either case it may well be that Yuan Shih-k'ai will confound those who, throughout his career, have accused him of plotting and planning for his own ambition; that he will consolidate at his back the growing strength of southern Chinese progressive opinion; and so at last find himself free to carry into effect, with the certainty of popular approval, those great practical reforms which are vitally necessary in China, in order that she may stand upon her own feet and be no longer menaced by fear of foreign aggression.

In his acceptance of the crown there is nothing fundamentally inconsistent with the conception of Yuan's character which Professor Jenks elaborates in his article. As President of China, Yuan had already defied the military cabal and he had repeatedly refused the crown. His final acceptance of it may be taken as an indication that China merely desires to give him a longer tenure of office than the Presidency.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORKING HABITS

FROM the standpoint of office routine, punctuality is the great dominating characteristic of the present occupant of the White House, if we may trust the statements of his secretaries as embodied in an article on "The Working Habits of the President of the United States," contributed to the *American Magazine* for January, by James Hay, Jr.

Not only is President Wilson punctual himself day in and day out, but he requires punctuality from others, including members of Congress and heads of departments. Senators and Representatives calling at the White House by appointment find that each conference is expected to last from three to five minutes. After each caller leaves the office, Mr. Wilson himself makes a short-hand note of the caller's business. (It is stated, by the way, that the President is himself an expert stenographer, and that a page from his notebook is "as clear and clean-cut as a piece of engraving.")

Following is the daily program of this very hard worked and very punctual man:

His personal stenographer, C. L. Swem, who was with him in New Jersey, reports to the study in the White House proper at 8:55, at which time the President dictates replies to the important letters which have been received at the White House offices the day before. At ten o'clock he takes his place at his desk in his private office in the White House offices. Between ten and ten-

thirty he attends to whatever routine work is possible before he begins to keep the appointments he or his secretary has made several days before. Each caller usually gets five minutes some of them three, and a few fifteen. He keeps a card on his desk showing the list of appointments, and checks off with his own hand each appointment as it is kept. (I saw one of these cards on which he had run his pencil through the name of a prominent politician and had written after the name in blue pencil, "He did not come." That "He did not come" looked ominous.)

At 12:59 the President, having concluded the appointments, leaves the office and goes to the White House for his one-o'clock luncheon.

At two o'clock he receives in the East Room delegations of tourists who want to shake his hand, and, if it is necessary, he has a long conference with some member of the Cabinet or a diplomat. After that, he plays golf, takes a walk through the shopping district of Washington, or goes for an automobile ride.

At seven o'clock he has dinner.

He goes to bed between ten o'clock and midnight, never after midnight.

The President's office methods are described as remarkable for accuracy and exactness. He files all his important papers with his own hands in a filing case just back of his chair in the White House study. His powers of concentration are great, and after devoting his mind entirely to a single subject, on dictating a speech or a state paper, or writing it out in shorthand and then reading it to his stenographer, practically no changes are required.

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION IN GERMANY AND SCANDINAVIA

AMERICAN women will be intensely interested in the first book to be published in English that tells concretely just what Feminism means in Germany and Scandinavia.¹ The impression that German women are hopelessly domesticated is quite erroneous. The author, Katherine Anthony, writes that it would be quite as sensible to represent the American suffrage movement by quotations from Mr. Elihu Root and Congressman Bowdler, as it is to accept the statements of the German Emperor and Empress in regard to what German women are thinking and doing.

In Germany before the war there were 800,000 more women than men, in Austria-Hungary 600,000, while in Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, the men are outnumbered by nearly 300,000. It will readily be seen that industrial and social changes in the status of women are bound to result, if for no other reason than the mere preponderance of women.

The will to organize is very strong in Germany and Scandinavia. In the last twenty years the women of Germany have built up the *Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine*, a great union of women's clubs, which has a membership of half a million women. The leader of the union is the capable editor of *Die Hilfe*, a social and literary weekly, Dr. Gertrud Baumer. The first organization for the purpose of emancipating women in Germany was the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Frauenverein* (General Woman's Union), which was founded in 1865. Their program defined the goals and tasks of the woman's movement, and explained the position of this movement in the fields of education, economic life, marriage and the family, and public life in community and state.

In the matter of granting the full privileges of education to women Germany and Scandinavia are ahead of this country. At present the Scandinavian and German universities are practically all open to women. Registered in the German universities in the summer semester of 1914 were 4117 women.

Prussia, however, has opposed the feminist demand for female education by imposing exceptional rulings for the admission of women to the universities.

The protection of motherhood,—the *Mutterschutz* idea,—is the slogan of the German feminists. This movement desires to improve the institution of marriage. As the author of this book states:

The woman movement approves of its monogamic basis, but attacks its proprietary rights. Monogamy purified of proprietary rights is the ideal of the main guard of European feminism. . . . The *Mutterschutz* movement goes further. It not only demands the abolition of proprietary rights in marriage, but questions the eternal validity of monogamy itself, if not as ideal morality at least as practical morality.

The book goes to show that in Germany and Scandinavia with the entrance of women into economics the woman question really began. The industrial enslavement of women brought them the independence that relieved them from home tyranny, and this independence turned their desires toward the "triple possessions of man,—property, franchise, and education."

Education was the first storm center. It has shifted until at present the feminist movement centers around the child, and woman's admission to the franchise.

The suffrage leader, Hedwig Dohm, who has passed her eightieth year, recently wrote. "Long after I am dead and burned, my ashes will glow when the portals of the Reichstag are opened to women."

In Sweden women have the communal vote; Finland has had complete woman suffrage since 1906; Norway gives full citizenship rights to women; and Denmark on June 5, 1915, enfranchised its women, and abolished property qualifications.

The program of feminism is the development of a new science of womanhood. . . . Most of the wants of women have exactly the same justification as the wants of men, and there is nothing new about them except that the sex whose chief characteristic is "wantlessness" is beginning to acquire them. It was Luther who said that "no cloak so ill becomes a maid or wife as the wish to be clever." The founder of Protestantism would assuredly be appalled at the number of thinking women in Germany to-day; women who philosophize in the open and publish their ideas over their unabashed signatures. But in the midst of a discussion which sometimes seems to be too academic and theoretical, voices are not lacking which boldly say with Anna Von Nathasius, "We have talked enough of woman's emancipation. Let us begin to live it. No philosophy carries such conviction as the personal life."¹

¹ Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia. By Katherine Anthony. Holt. 260 pp. \$1.25.

AMERICAN ILLITERACY

AN article contributed by Winthrop Talbot to the *North American Review* corrects at least two prevalent misconceptions: First, that the percentage of illiterates in the United States is practically negligible; and, second, that most of the adult illiteracy of the country is confined to the Southern States. Mr. Talbot refers to the figures of the last census to show that five million adult American citizens are wholly unable to read and write; that millions more read only simple words, and that still other millions able to read hesitatingly rarely do read.

It seems almost superfluous to frame an argument to show that illiteracy is a serious barrier to democracy. We have believed this so thoroughly in the United States that compulsory education was long ago introduced in most of the States, and it has always been assumed that illiteracy was a foe to representative government. Massachusetts, indeed, has restricted the franchise to those able to read the Constitution. Yet, as Mr. Talbot points out, we ignore the illiteracy of millions of unschooled men and women,—children in mind, though adult in years,—apparently forgetting that the first requisite for government by representation is literacy.

Now comes the sensational part of Mr. Talbot's article. This is his statement that there is to-day a steady increase of illiterate white people by scores of thousands in New England, in New York State, in Pennsylvania, in Illinois, and in eleven States of the Northwest. These illiterates are not negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, or Hindus, but young white parents who will rear families and will live among us for the next forty years or more. "In large degree they are herded aliens mingling foreign tongues in village outskirts and city slums, increasing accidents and disease, filling hospitals, almshouses and asylums, and, as defectives, laying bigger and bigger taxes on that community which ignores their existence."

For many years we were familiarized with the statement that nearly one-fourth of the population of the Southern States is illiterate. What are the facts to-day? Mr. Talbot shows that each Southern State has cut its percentage of illiteracy more than 25 per cent. during the last census period, from 1900 to 1910, and that in the South Atlantic, South Central, and West South Central divisions, which include all the Southern States, the number of illiterates was nearly a

million less in 1910 than in 1900. The public schools are largely responsible for this good showing. Illiteracy is still a hindrance in the South, but it can no longer be regarded as a peril. It is an actual menace only in the manufacturing States of New England, and in the States of the Middle Atlantic division, which for ten years, and in the case of New York State, for twenty years, have failed to reduce their percentage of illiteracy and have also increased enormously their numbers of illiterates. Connecticut, indeed, has actually gone backwards, having increased not only in numbers of illiterates but in percentage of illiteracy as well.

It is not in the South, then, that illiterates are steadily increasing in number, but in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and California. The heaviest increase is in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Here is a significant contrast: "During the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, the number of illiterates in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Florida, decreased from 2,027,951 to 1,427,063. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the increase during the same period was from 790,772 to 1,103,872."

Another fact brought out by Mr. Talbot is that the proportion of foreign-born illiterates, as compared with native whites, has lately been increasing rapidly. In thirty years there has been a marked decrease in the number of native white and negro illiterates, and a significant increase in the number of foreign-born illiterates. Indeed every class of illiterate has decreased except the foreign-born, and since the last census their increase has been so great as to out-balance the decrease of all other classes combined.

As a check to this startling growth of illiteracy among us, it has been proposed that more should be done through the public school by way of furnishing instruction to adult illiterates. As Mr. Talbot puts it: "We require the untaught child to go to school; has not the time come to insist that the untaught child of later years, the adult illiterate, shall also be required to go to school until it learns at least to read and write? Can there be any question that five

millions of illiterate adults mentally isolated from exchange of human experience with their fellows are a menace to representative government, democratic institutions, industrial prosperity, and the good of the whole United States?"

The article suggests that since this is a subject requiring special investigation and the widest publicity, knowledge concerning the extent of the evil and suitable remedies,

it can best be broached and treated through a State commission of citizens who have earned the confidence of the public. Kentucky has established such a commission, but, as Mr. Talbot suggests, no States are in greater need of such commissions than those of the Middle Atlantic division and especially the State of New York, which harbors a greater number of illiterates than any other State in the Union.

RUMANIA COMPARED WITH SPAIN AS TO MILITARY EFFICIENCY

ALTHOUGH Spain is more likely to play a part in eventual peace negotiations than to be drawn into active participation in the war, the article on her present military organization by Señor Pedro Jevenois in *Nuestro Tiempo* is interesting from its frank statement and criticisms.

As a modest standard of comparison, and in some sense as a model, he takes Rumania, noting at the outset that while Spain expends annually some \$32,000,000 on her military establishment, the cost of Rumania's army is less than \$20,000,000. And yet Spain has no properly constituted general staff, nor are the materials available for the formation of such a staff in case of war.

The writer recognizes that the young king, an enthusiast in military matters, would almost inevitably be in active command of the army, and yet the king does not know what generals are to command the different army groups, nor has any provision been made for the staffs of these groups.

The immediate military entourage of the king is formed of officers lacking definite attributions or definite missions, their service being rather ceremonial than military. They are neither expected to elaborate plans of concentration or campaign, nor to visit and study the frontier regions in order to work out the course of the initial operations.

How totally unprepared Spain now is for active participation in a great war is clearly brought out by Señor Jevenois' statement that no one knows precisely to whom the chief command, under the king, would be given, nor what officers would compose the staff. It is true that in the Ministry of War the third assistant is supposed to occupy himself with plans of campaign, but the complex routine work that falls to the charge of this ministry, and the lack of direct familiarity

with the army and with the probable field of operations, suffice to prevent the formation of effective plans. In Rumania, on the other hand, the army inspector is destined to assume the position of chief of staff in case of a foreign war, and of commander-in-chief under the king.

As to the strength of the respective armies on a peace footing, Spain has 111 battalions of infantry and 108 squadrons of cavalry, while Rumania has 130 battalions of infantry and 88 squadrons of cavalry. In light field artillery Rumania is far superior, having 153 batteries, with 612 pieces, against 87 batteries, with 348 pieces, for Spain. Of heavy field artillery Spain has nothing to show, while Rumania has 33 batteries, with 132 pieces of four to six inches (Krupp or Schneider). The same disparity exists in siege guns, of which Spain has only four batteries, comprising sixteen pieces of antiquated model, against Rumania's nine batteries formed of thirty-six modern guns. In the other branches of the service Spain is either only slightly in advance of Rumania, or inferior to the latter country.

In conclusion Señor Jevenois states his case as follows:

The Rumanian army is not perfect, it has its defects; but it is organized for foreign war, while our army at the present time is only fit to preserve order at home, or at most to engage in some colonial or African expedition. Hence though our model may have its defects, they fall far short of our own, for they do not affect the very essence of military efficiency as ours do. We have abundance of so-called commanders and officers, with their appropriate titles, but can it be said that there exists any practical difference between a civil governor and a military governor, the commander of a brigade or of a division composed of units that have never been brought together?

The worst of the matter is that we do not

even enjoy the virtues of our defects, since although we have many officers, many commanders and generals, the life they lead, one conditioned by the resources provided for them and the duties they are charged with, prevents them from being anything more than government employees in uniform. Many of them have less experience than the Rumanian reserve officers, who are at least called upon to participate in annual maneuvers.

The only advantage our officers can claim over civilian office-holders is their spirit of

self-sacrifice, their discipline, and their almost exaggerated sense of honor, but something more than the possession of these estimable qualities is requisite to make a body of officers. Nevertheless, the solution of the problem is in our own hands, all that is needed is good judgment, energy, and capacity for work. A war minister, a general or a civilian, preferably the latter, since he would be more unprejudiced, can make us strong, really independent, free from all external influence, and both respected and feared outside of Spain.

THE BOY SCOUTS

THE history of the Boy Scout organization in this country has been fully told in this REVIEW, as well as in other magazines, and it is so recent a matter that our readers hardly need to be reminded of its outlines. In the *Educational Review* for December, Dr. Henry S. Curtis, who has long been associated with the playground movement, and with other developments of outdoor life in America, describes some of the activities of the Scouts from the point of view of a student and director of outdoor sports.

Dr. Curtis is an enthusiastic believer in the principles of the Scout movement. He is naturally attracted by scouting, because it is an outdoor life, suggesting the woods, the mountains and streams. To do scouting efficiently much walking is required, but besides this necessary walking, the boys take long "hikes," and since this is almost the only way by which one can come to know a country intimately, it is the easiest way to acquire a love of nature, to know a district and its people. Another thing that is almost inherent in the idea of scouting is making camp. The Boy Scouts are taught to build their own camps, and to cook their own meals. Dr. Curtis mentions a Scout competition in which each boy was furnished with a stick of wood, a hatchet, a pail of water, and two matches. With these the boy was required to build his fire and support his pail, and the boy who could soonest bring the water to a boil won the contest.

Dr. Curtis admits that the Scout movement encounters a real difficulty in the cities. It is true that many scouting activities, such as carrying messages, can be carried on in cities, but the real work of Scouts presupposes woods, fields, and streams. The cities are beginning to establish Scout camps in the country, to which the boys are sent for

longer or shorter periods during the summer. There are also week-end camps near many cities, where the boys go on Friday night and stay until Sunday night or Monday morning. In the smaller cities there are opportunities for walks on Saturday afternoons. The best place for the organization of Scouts, however, and the place where it is most needed, is in the country village. There the country is easily accessible; there is opportunity to go out for week-end camps, and to take long walks and excursions. It seems that all the arts of scouting can be practised most easily from a village headquarters.

As to the fundamental virtues developed by scouting, Dr. Curtis places special emphasis on courage, truthfulness, friendship, kindness, democracy, and thrift. Courage, of course, was essential in the old-time scout, who was nearly every day in peril of his life. So, too, in pioneer life on the frontier, the conditions of the wilderness developed courage in both boys and girls. "Heroic courage," says Dr. Curtis, "is a racial quality that only needs opportunity and encouragement to develop." The courage of policemen and firemen in our cities is an instance in point. Since modern life offers few opportunities for the training of courage, we should the more gladly welcome the Scout movement which is giving this training.

The Scout law declares: "A Scout's word is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his Scout badge." "It is one thing," says Dr. Curtis, "to tell a boy that he must not lie because it is wicked, and it is a very different thing to show him that it is not honorable or courageous to do it, and to show him that he belongs to an order



CAMPING—ONE OF THE LEADING ACTIVITIES OF SCOUT LIFE

where it is not permitted." Dr. Curtis looks upon the average boy as at about the same stage of development as the knights of the age of chivalry, and he believes that an appeal to them, like that made to the knights, will meet with equal success.

As to the democracy of the movement,

Dr. Curtis says: "There is no more rich and poor in a Scout patrol than there is in a baseball game. The leader of the patrol may be the butcher's boy, and the mayor's son one of the members. You have to 'deliver the goods' to get preferment." Distinction comes only from achievement.

ITALY'S TERRITORIAL PROSPECTS

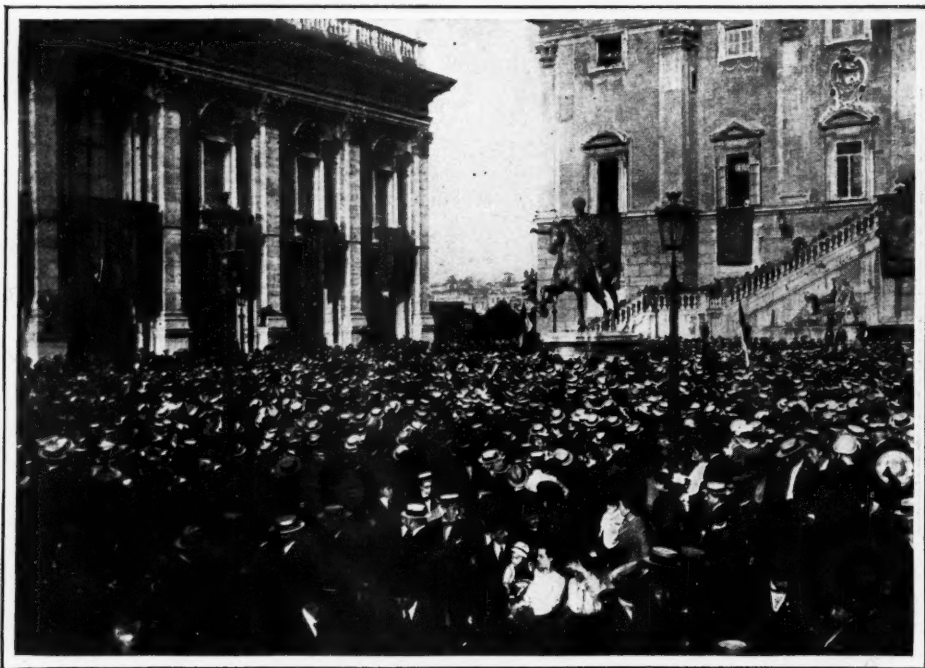
HOWEVER great may be the determination of both the opposing groups in the present gigantic conflict to carry on the war to a successful and decisive end, the chances for a reasonable peace at no far-distant date seem to be nevertheless growing day by day, to judge by the public interest, and even insistence, upon a clearer definition of the aims of the war and of the equitable terms of a possible peace.

Italy's position in this respect has from the outset differed considerably from that of the other belligerents, in that her object, the recovery, or redemption as Italians call it, of the border territory under Austrian sway, mainly inhabited by those of Italian speech, has been openly and frankly proclaimed, without the expression of any intent to antagonize the military or political organization of either Austria or Turkey, and still less of Germany, with which country Italy is not officially at war.

In *Rassegna Nazionale* (Rome), Senator

Alessandro Chiappelli gives a very convincing refutation of the charge unjustly brought against his country, that it was only waiting to see which side was most likely to gain the victory, and then "hasten to the relief of the victors," and he also presents some interesting views as to the prospects and conditions of peace. After noting that the intervention of Italy coincided with the first stages of the victorious campaign of the Central Powers against Russia, when the tide seemed to have turned against the Allies, he proceeds as follows:

But far graver for us and for our future was the other danger (not yet quite eliminated) that might arise from our remaining satisfied with the longed-for recovery of our unredeemed territory, and with carrying on a frontier campaign only. This was at first, of course, the most necessary step, but not the only one for us to take for the fulfilment of our national destiny. The danger for us of a too narrow conception and action is none the less very real and serious.



Photograph by Medem News Service

WAR ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY

(People of Rome in demonstration in front of the Mayor's house at the Place de Capital)

The sphere of action of a great nation like Italy should not be confined to the difficult and glorious task of winning the territory on the Adriatic. The war that is being fought out today on the European continent will find its realization in Africa and in Asia, as well as in the eastern Mediterranean, for the conquest of the trade routes and the markets of the world. Neither would domination over the Adriatic alone resolve this difficult problem for us, because it would open up for us but few trade routes, even should we conquer the whole Dalmatian coast.

If the war for the liberation of the Trentino, of Triest and its surroundings, and of the adjacent lands should be our only task, it might well happen, and has already in part happened, that our allies would in the meanwhile plant their flags on new and extensive colonial territory, and would open up for their own exclusive advantage new commercial outlets, so that when peace has been signed we would indeed find ourselves masters of the redeemed districts and in control of the Adriatic, but as though imprisoned in a land-locked lake, better off, indeed, as to frontiers, but in the midst of victorious nations grown stronger through the war. And already, as I have said, this has to some extent been realized.

The German domains in Africa and Asia have almost all fallen under the sway of England, France, or Japan, thus augmenting their already rich colonial possessions. It is small consolation that in the case of England and France we have to do with democratic and liberal peoples. For, although incontrovertible reasons make the civilized world willing to accept

English maritime supremacy, while it would exclude German supremacy, it is just as true that the slave is no less a slave, if his master is humane, instead of brutal and violent.

The writer admits that some of his fellow-countrymen may be convinced that Italy has ranged herself on the side of the Triple Entente against absolutism and feudalism, and in defense of liberty and democracy, but he finds that all who are familiar with history and sociology will not easily be led to believe that liberalism and democracy can ever find favor with Slavic absolutism, and that Russia can suddenly become the champion of national autonomy for the smaller peoples, after having abolished it in Poland and Finland.

The only hope for a discontinuance of the crushing armaments of the nations, in this writer's view, does not depend upon the victory of one or the other group of belligerents, but upon the use that will be made of the victory. If, as seems most to be desired, neither should prevail so decisively as to be able to impose oppressive conditions upon the other, the future peace will not probably realize the aims of either of the groups, but will be one enforced by the logic of events.



Photograph by Medem Photo Service

GROUP OF RUTHENIAN PEASANTS FROM THE VICINITY OF LEMBERG

WHO ARE THE RUTHENIANS?

THE Austrian province Galicia, which has been the chief scene of the bloody contest between Austria and Russia, and which shares with Russian Poland, Belgium, and Serbia the sad primacy in desolation and suffering, would require, from whomsoever may be destined to determine its destinies, the solution of an exceedingly troublesome ethnic problem. For Austrian Poland is only in part inhabited by Poles, over two-fifths of the population belonging to the Ruthenian branch of the Slavonic race, corresponding to the "Little Russians," of whom there are about 35,000,000 in the Russian empire.

By historic traditions and by social conditions, they differ notably from the Poles, and also in religious belief, the latter being generally Roman Catholics, while the Ruthenians belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, but not to the Eastern Catholic Church of Russia, which recognizes the Czar as its spiritual head. This vexed question is treated by Signor Giorgio d'Acandia in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). Of the dissensions which have long prevailed between these two nationalities, he says:

In Galicia the Ruthenians have often had re-

course to violent measures in their struggle for liberty, to harsh language, unjustly making the Polish régime accountable for a social status still general in Europe, and from which many of the Poles themselves suffer, thus opening an ever-widening breach between those whom common sufferings in the past and common hopes of future liberty should have brought together.

The Poles, on the other hand, though fully in the right in so far as they claim due respect for their Polish individuality in Eastern Galicia, and for their national interests, have none the less shown themselves deaf to the requirements of the future, clinging blindly to memories of a historic past, against which the newly awakened spirit of the Ruthenians voices an energetic protest. Galicia, historically one, must be divided politically according to the distribution of its ethnic elements. This is inevitable, and the Poland to which its great national poet has assigned the mission of being the cradle of the new Slavonic spirit, must make this voluntary sacrifice upon the altar raised to the alliance, the fraternity, and the civilization of the Slavonic peoples. As Herzen wrote in his "Kolokol" (The Bell): The Ruthenian lands belong to the nation inhabiting and cultivating them; neither Russians nor Poles have the right to appropriate regions peopled by Ruthenians.

The fact that while the great mass of the Ruthenians are agriculturists, the number of seats in the Diet assigned to the rural districts is disproportionately small in regard to the population of these districts, and favors the election

of an undue and crushing majority of Polish members. The result of this is that Ruthenian institutions and societies receive only a beggarly sum in comparison with the awards freely voted for Polish institutions. As examples of this, while the Polish academies obtain subsidies of 57,000 crowns, the Ruthenian are only subsidized 10,000 crowns, the Polish theaters receive 113,000 crowns against 14,500 awarded Ruthenian theaters, and even in the case of agricultural societies, where it might be expected the Ruthenians would fare better, these are put off with 6,000 crowns while the Poles get 33,000 crowns.

These relatively favorable conditions for the Polish inhabitants of Galicia explain their lack of sympathy with Russia and their Austrian leanings. For Russian domination, or Russian control, would rob them of their supremacy, and hence the Poles do not share in the wish for Russian success that animates the hearts of the other Slavonic peoples of the Austrian empire.

The writer concludes with an eloquent statement of the part that heretofore oppressed and backward peoples may be called upon to play in future times:

In the past century Europe has witnessed the awakening among the Slavs of more than one of those peoples, sons of the soil, which, lacking a middle class, enslaved for centuries by

despotism, have acquired at last an individual physiognomy, an individual consciousness, merely through the abolition of the form of government which oppressed them, and which their social inferiority rendered them often unable to cast off unaided. The assertion that peoples which have produced little or nothing in the field of thought, of art, or of politics, are predestined to perpetual infancy and subjection, is an assertion without either ethical or political value. For if certain peoples, by an unhappy fate, have been confined within the narrow limits of a single social class, and forced to become merely a voiceless mass of sorrow and labor, it is none the less true that the spiritual energies they have evidenced, although taking the form imposed by their rulers, have had their roots and sustenance in their own souls, giving the lie to the charge of "congenital sterility," which would if admitted, destroy all faith in the slow but progressive evolution of all the races of mankind.

And it is perhaps in the hands of these despised peoples, which have had to await the downfall of modern feudalism to uplift their faces to the sun, in the hands of these peoples lacking as yet linguistic, intellectual, or political unity, that are held the keys of the world to come. For they bring to the world a primitive consciousness, one free from all class prejudice, and free from the insincerity of that vain and inert intellectuality which has for so long sapped the strength of Europe.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE PROROGATION OF THE DUMA

THE recent prorogation of the Russian Duma came as a surprise to those who were watching closely the trend of affairs in Russia. It is true that suspicions of a possibility of prorogation were hanging in the air for some time before the sessions of the Duma were brought to a close by the Imperial order, and that there was a strong current of opposition to the Duma in the political life of Russia, which found its best expression in the "Black Bloc" of the Council of the Empire. But those indications were not generally taken seriously. There seemed to be a certainty of a decided change in the government's policy, and any interruption of the work of the legislative bodies would have been out of keeping with this change. It is only natural, therefore, that the prorogation should have caused comments in the Russian press, the general tenor of which expresses keen disappointment.

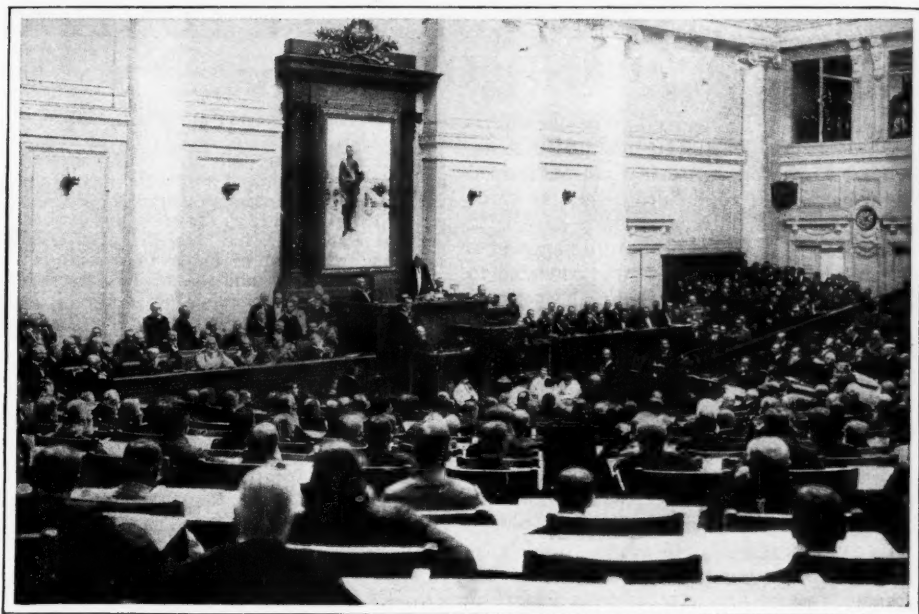
The Moscow *Russkiya Viedomosti*, a serious and influential organ, says editorially that the prorogation of the Duma brought the country back to the conditions which obtained before the war.

We shall not take up the question of the length of the period for which the Duma has been prorogued. There is scarcely any need in proving that at the present time a month may mean more than a year. But there is a much more important aspect of this matter. It is the significance of the event itself.

The sessions of the Duma have been interrupted against the clearly expressed opinions of its majority, in the face of a large and important program that it had set before itself. More than that, the sessions have been interrupted at the precise moment when public opinion had made its voice heard in favor of continuing uninterrupted the work of the Duma, when in the Duma itself the different parties had come to a mutual understanding, whereby all party differences might be obliterated, and unity within the country might be effected.

The government, represented by Mr. Goremykin and his colleagues in the Cabinet, considers the assistance of the Duma unnecessary at the present moment and takes upon itself the task of organizing the victory in the world struggle, upon the outcome of which depends the fate of Russia. At the same time it assumes the responsibility for all possible consequences of such a decision.

The same note of stern warning to the government, which declares itself once more strong enough to rule the country and to



THE DUMA IN SESSION

lead it to victory, is sounded by the Kiev newspaper, *Kievlianin*:

And so, those who have remained indifferent, who saw nothing and heard nothing, have pushed aside those who have been so responsive to the needs of the army, whose hearts bled for it. . . .

Nothing can be added to this. The government has assumed a terrible responsibility. God grant that it may never regret this step.

The Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, while realizing the seriousness of the event, appeals to the country to remember its highest aims at the present moment:

The prorogation of the Duma cannot but produce a most painful impression. Let us hope, however, that our public organizations, as well as the whole people, will find in themselves sufficient firmness and self-control to receive this intelligence without losing their self-possession, that they will not forget the chief aim which stands before Russia at the present moment: to offer the greatest possible resistance on the battle-front.

The liberal *Retch* (Petrograd) points out the fact that, from the point of view of the government itself, the prorogation of the Duma is a badly calculated step. The suddenness with which the sessions of the Duma were interrupted deprived the country of its only possibility of becoming united for the common aim.

What is the reason for this suddenness? What immediate danger could have compelled the government to adopt a measure which had been under consideration for several weeks and which was not considered imperative by the ministers themselves?

An answer to this question may be found in the opinions of the "Right" (reactionary) press and the declarations of the "Right" members of the Duma. They are unanimous in stating the circumstances which brought about the sudden prorogation. It was the formation of a progressive bloc, and the program adopted by it, that were found to be dangerous by "somebody." The appearance in the Duma of a considerable majority, united on demanding a very modest minimum of measures, which could have brought peace to the country, gave promise, it seemed, of productive and fruitful work. But it was this very thing that was pronounced to be a menace to the unification of the land, a menace capable of producing serious disturbances.

The reactionary organs, to which the *Retch* refers, are elated over the prorogation. They do not attempt to conceal their satisfaction at the fulfilment of their long-standing desire. The Moscow *Moskovskiya Vedomosti*, one of the organs representing the reactionary movement in Russia, throws the blame for the prorogation upon the members of the Duma themselves, who have attempted the "dangerous" game of playing with the fire of liberalism. Prorogation is regarded as the logical outcome of the position taken by the majority.

WHY FATS AND OILS ARE CONTRA-BAND OF WAR

DISPATCHES appearing in the newspapers on December 10 stated that the Federal Council of Germany had authorized municipalities to issue butter and fat cards similar to the bread cards which have been in use for some time. The ordinance goes into effect on January 1, and is intended to make it possible to reserve the cheaper fats for the use of the poor. To this end large producers may be required to sell part of their output, up to 15 per cent. of the total, to municipalities where a shortage exists. Another cable appearing on the same date reported an apparently well-founded belief that Germany could not possibly continue the war for more than another twelvemonth unless she received increased supplies of oleaginous substances.

These items of news lend peculiar appositeness to an article by Francis Marre in *Le Correspondant* (Paris) of November 15 on "Fats and Oils and the War." Mr. Marre gives generous meed of praise to the magnificent efforts of German chemists to find substitutes for necessary articles cut off by the enemies' blockade of German ports.

A study of the lists of patents taken out in Germany and neutral countries reveals various triumphs of Teutonic science, but it is deeply significant that these lists report no form of synthesis of fatty bodies. Obviously, then, the Dual Powers are reduced to such supplies of these substances as their own territories can produce, plus what they can surreptitiously obtain. Mr. Marre remarks with good-humored sarcasm on the circumstance that the neutral lands in communication with Germany have suddenly developed an enormous appetite for fats and oils, demanding three times as much as in times of peace. He then proceeds to show why it is vitally important to the Allies to establish a strict embargo on the sending of such substances into Germany.

In the first place they are essential elements of human food, the minimum daily requisite being 50 grammes for an adult. Secondly, they are indispensable to the manufacture of soap and of cloth. Lastly, they are necessary for making nitroglycerine, which is the active principle of dynamite, and which constitutes 50 per cent. of the smokeless powder made by the German formula.

The fatty bodies which are derived from the

vegetable kingdom are most usually oils, i. e., substances rich in olein, and liquid at ordinary temperatures. These oils are chiefly contained in the seeds of plants, hemp, colza, flax, walnut, pine, castor-plant, etc.; sometimes in the fleshy part of certain fruits, as the olive and bayberry. Some vegetable oils, however, are of a consistence similar to that of butter or animal fat,—notably the cocoanut and cocoa-bean (chocolate), the palm, nutmeg, etc. The fatty bodies derived from the animal kingdom are ordinarily more solid, and are called fats or tallow. . . .

It is rather surprising to the layman to learn that, while the alimentary needs of a populace can be satisfied by 50 grammes per day per person, the industrial demands are twice as great for the making of soap, candles, cloth, etc. As for the former, we may return to the practices of our ancestors and use sodium carbonate or the lye of wood ashes. Candles may be largely dispensed with, especially since the discovery of cheap methods of producing acetylene gas. The lubricants may be obtained from crude petroleum or from natural or synthetic graphite. These may be used in factories, for automobiles, and for cars and locomotives. But the delicate motors used by airmen require castor oil.

During the first months of the war the lack of this (castor-oil) was sorely felt by our enemies. Before Italy entered the war they obtained an oil comparable to it in every way from the seeds of imported figs. At the present moment they have sown sunflowers far and wide, from whose seeds they obtain an oil which contents their aviators though not perfectly satisfactory. But for the manufacture of cloth, olein, which is extracted from vegetable oils, is difficult to replace by anything except the soluble soaps. It is used to soften and "feed" the fibers of the wool when being carded, and the cloth itself during the process of fulling. The Germans have, however, realized appreciable economies by utilizing the soluble soaps so far as possible and partially replacing the olein by the oleic acid which is extracted from it and permits the liberation of the glycerine contained in combination with it in the olein of oils.

The final section of the article deals with the question of the relation of fatty bodies to explosives. Since glycerine is obtained only from grape pomace, outside of fats and oils, and Germany has but limited territory suitable for the cultivation of the vine, it is obvious that she must depend on the latter for the base of her nitroglycerine.

Rigorously rectified and brought to a state of

almost chemical purity, glycerine is then subjected to nitrification, whereby after being washed and filtered it is transformed into a new product, nitroglycerine, the most energetic of all known explosives. This, mixed with inert powders, gives the ordinary dynamites; mixed with active powders it gives the nitrated, chlorated, or pyroxylated dynamites, and the explosive gelatines.

During the first months of the war Germany is said to have received formidable consignments of lard, tallow, copra, and fish oil from Holland, Sweden, and Greece. When the blockade became closer, the slaughter of two-thirds of the herds of swine sup-

plied this need. But recently Russia prohibited completely the export of fish oil bought in Sweden and probably meant for re-export to Germany. Mr. Marre says, in closing:

The allied powers have the imperative duty of remembering that our enemies can produce on their own territory scarcely half of the fats necessary to them for the preparation of their explosives of war. In the name of what culpable indifference do they tolerate it that neutrals continue to revictual the enemy who must be overthrown, and that they may supply them with the very substances the deprivation of which would hasten their defeat and ruin?

ENGLAND'S NEGLECT OF SCIENCE, AND THE PENALTY

"IT has required," says a bitter editorial in England's unrivaled scientific weekly, *Nature*, "nothing short of the most terrible war of all time to awaken the nation to its slackness in many things."

But even now, it appears, England does not fully understand to what extent her misadventures in the present war have been due to her inferiority in scientific matters.

Indeed, the nation has as yet not begun either to realize how dearly it is paying for its neglect of science, or to reconstruct on a scientific basis its politics, its statesmanship, its commerce, its education, its civil and industrial administration. Distrust of the expert, of the man who has made it his business to know, is still the fashionable, if not the prevalent, attitude toward men of science.

In fact, like another country nearer home, Britain as a whole hardly knows science when she sees it.

Occasionally the daily papers deign to insert a paragraph of what they think to be scientific news. If the public prefers its sensational tit-bit of science-gossip, culled from the pamphlet of some pseudo-scientific charlatan and served up hot by an anonymous paragraphist, to more sober and informing articles written by men whose authority is indisputable, the public has itself to thank. Editors and sub-editors do not know enough science to suppress the twaddle; and, consequently, blunders which would be thought amazing if perpetrated in a like fashion in the domains of literature or art or history are put into gratuitous and harmful circulation.

This has often been said before, on both sides of the Atlantic, but it acquires a new and tremendous meaning, in the light of current events. Neither sham science nor diletante science can help the nation through a

crisis that calls for the most intelligent and economical use of all its resources.

It is unfortunately only too well known to scientific men that for more than a generation past the trend of public opinion, at least as represented by politicians, statesmen, department officials, municipal authorities, and including even the heads of many great industrial and commercial undertakings, has been to ignore the position of science in the fabric of civilization, and to treat the development of science as though it were a matter of little moment to the national welfare.

Consider the position of science in politics and public affairs.

Apart from the handful of university members, which includes Sir Joseph Larmor and Sir Philip Magnus as the sole representatives of the most neglected branch of human activities, there is not one scientific man in the roll of the House of Commons. In the House of Lords science is, indeed, represented by two hereditary peers, Lord Rayleigh and Lord Berkeley; but there have been no scientific men called to the peerage since the deaths of Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, and Lord Avebury. The esteem in which science is held may be measured by the suggestion in Lord Dunraven's scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, that in the future it should consist of 400 members, whereof *two* should represent art, literature, and science! When this amazing proposition was put forward not one voice cried out in protest against such an insult to science; it was a much more important question whether the bishops shall continue to be peers.

It is, of course, notorious that higher education in England, while producing superb types of culture and character, not only relegates science (particularly of the practical kind) to a subordinate position, but more or less consciously feels it to be a jarring note, so far as it has established itself in the curricula.

Not one of the headmasters of the great public schools is a man of science, and very few of the heads of houses in the old universities, though the recent selection of a zoölogist and a botanist to such posts of dignity at Cambridge may be a timely concession. If the headmasters and heads of houses are by training and tradition out of sympathy with science, is it astonishing that under-masters and schoolboys, as well as undergraduates, grow up ignorant of scientific method and despise that of which they are ignorant? Worst of all, in those departments of our schools where science is admitted, it is treated as an inferior study. No doubt our public school system turns out many admirable cricketers and a few scholars; but of the living men who have made their mark in science, how few can thank the public schools for that achievement! At every general election the public,—to judge from the press,—is keenly anxious to know how many of the members of the House were reared at Harrow, and how many at Eton. But no one cares how many Fellows of the Royal Society, or members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry are from Harrow or Eton.

The unsatisfied exigencies of the great war have not only thrown into strong relief the inadequate preparation of the nation for the

application of science to military affairs, but have also revealed the fact that England's industrial and commercial life is actually disorganized to a certain extent by the neglect of science.

Nearly half a century ago Disraeli warned us that the commercial prosperity of a nation might be measured by the prosperity of its chemical manufactures. He was laughed at as though his dictum had been a joke. But it ceases to be a matter for joking when the neglect of science leads to the disappearance of whole branches of those trades that are concerned with the technical applications of chemistry or physics to metallurgy. The loss of the dye-stuff industry; the decay of several branches of the glass industry; the ever-increasing pressure in the metal industries, in the varnish industry, in the watch and clock industry, in innumerable branches of the engineering industries, are serious indications. They are symptoms that something has been rotten in the administration of the state.

If the public, the nation, and its appointed rulers display such blindness, is it wonderful that national interests, civil as well as military, industrial as well as agricultural, suffer grievously when forced to compete with nations sedulously trained in the cultivation of science?

THE MOVEMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT

AN interesting and valuable feature of modern industrial life is the attention given by many employers, large and small, to the safety, comfort, and health of working people. The editor of *Machinery* declares that the subject of industrial betterment has become so important during the past decade that no large manufacturer or other employer can afford to neglect it.

In a recent issue of that periodical there was published an article on safety and welfare work which assumed the proportions of a small book. It was written by Mr. Forrest E. Cardullo, and dealt with safety, sanitation, housing, coöperative organizations, profit-sharing systems, pensions, workmen's compensation, and many other ramifications of the subject.

While the general movement for industrial safety is national and unified, Mr. Cardullo finds the rest of welfare work still sporadic in its nature.

We see here an effort to make workrooms and factories more pleasant for employees, and there an attempt to provide better facilities for the midday lunch. One employer will lay stress on lockers and lavatory facilities, sanitary toilets,

and such matters. Another employer is equally outspoken in advocating a mutual aid association, and in supporting it liberally, so that the sick and injured may not suffer. Still other employers concentrate their attention upon the housing problem. Some others are earnest advocates of profit-sharing. No two firms seem to entertain the same ideas in regard to the needs of their working force.

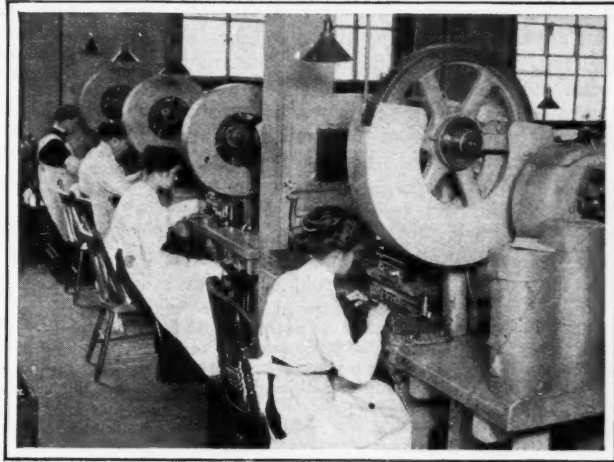
Welfare work Mr. Cardullo divides roughly into two forms: (1) Making the factory or workroom sanitary and pleasant, with safeguards for life, limb, and health; and (2) improving the community life, through leadership and coöperation in providing better homes, facilities for industrial education, and schemes for encouraging thrift.

More than half of the waking hours of a working man or woman are spent in the workroom. Mr. Cardullo cites an instance to prove the benefit, to the manufacturer himself, which results merely from the introduction of proper air-space and light. A prominent textile mill has one shop built twenty years ago and another constructed recently (both having similar machinery). The output of the modern shop is 20 per

cent. greater than that of the older one. The benefit to the employees cannot well be expressed in figures.

The most fascinating kind of welfare work is that having to do with the prevention of accidents. Workmen's compensation laws have transferred the burden of industrial accidents from the victim to the industry, and thus given stimulus to the "safety-first" movement. A thorough and systematic investigation has been made of the causes of accidents, followed by an equally thorough and systematic effort to eliminate the causes. Coöperation was given to employers' organizations by

Government bureaus and commissions, and the results made increasingly effective by interchange of ideas through such media as the American Museum of Safety. Almost as important as the introduction of protective appliances has been the work of educating the workers themselves to be careful and to avoid taking unnecessary risks.



SAFEGUARDED GEAR WHEELS

(Such simple devices as this entirely eliminate the possibility of injury to the operator. Note how close the operator's hair otherwise would be to the revolving wheel)

Regarding the future of welfare work, Mr. Cardullo believes that, while changing conditions will alter details, the fundamental principles will remain. At the basis is the idea that the employer should utilize the powers which he possesses,—capital, initiative, judgment, and executive ability,—to promote the welfare of his employees.

THE CHILD'S BODY AND THE ADULT'S BODY

ONLY a few generations ago our worthy ancestors regarded the child as merely the man or woman in miniature, an idea typified by the fact that children were dressed in replica of their parents' costumes. Nowadays we realize that there are important differences between the child's organism and that of either parent, but it is quite recently that the nature and extent of these differences have been made the object of extensive research. The subject is one of great importance, since it is obvious that it is vitally related to such questions as the quality and quantity of food and the proportions of its constituents; to physical training; to the degree and kind of labor permitted, etc. Some of the newest data upon the subject are presented by a writer in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau* (Cöthen). We read:

of breathing differs from the adult's because of the barrel-like shape of the chest; because of this the child breathes more with the abdomen than with the breast. The heart-action differs also. It has another rhythm, as can be immediately noted by the difference in the pulse-beat per minute.

It is very obvious, of course, that the child's metabolism, that is, the assimilation of material from the supplies furnished by the blood, must be strikingly different, since the adult needs to assimilate only to repair waste, and the adolescent organism must not only repair waste, but continuously grow. It is not so generally known, however, that the chemical composition of the elements involved is different, and the younger the child the more does it differ in this respect from the adult. For example 74.7 per cent. of the new-born infant's body consists of water, and only 58.5 per cent of the adult's.

It is commonly known that the child's mode

And these differences of chemical composition are quite as striking if we consider the skeleton. The separate bones are much softer and weaker in the child and are far richer in blood-vessels; likewise they show a comparative lack of mineral substances. This is why the child's body is more flexible and supple. It explains why certain training, as in dancing and acrobatics, can best be begun with young children, and also why certain forms of physical labor in factories and elsewhere should be forbidden by law:

The proportion of organic substances (cartilage and fatty matter) to inorganic or solid substances in the bone, for instance, is shown by the following table, taking the shin-bone as an example:

	Organic Substance.	Inorganic Substance.
2 months' old child	34.68 per cent.	65.32 per cent.
3 years' old child	32.29 per cent.	67.71 per cent.
Adult of 25 years	31.36 per cent.	68.42 per cent.

Very striking too is the difference in the proportional relationship of various parts of the body to the total weight.

	New Born Child.	Adult.
Skeleton	16.7 per cent.	15.35 per cent.
Muscles	23.4 per cent.	43.09 per cent.
Skin	11.3 per cent.	6.30 per cent.
Brain	14.34 per cent.	2.37 per cent.
Spine	0.20 per cent.	0.067 per cent.
	etc., etc., etc.	

Some of the differences given in this table appear to be insignificant; this is because they are expressed in percentages of the total weight of the body. They would look far more important if given in percentages of their own weight. For instance, the size of the heart is increased 12 to 13-fold in the course of the child's development, of the liver eleven-fold, of the lungs about 20-fold, of the brain about four-fold, etc.

As an example of the changes in the proportions of the constituents which compose the body the author takes the case of the cartilage. In the babe of six months the content of mineral salts is 2.24, in the three-year-old child 3 per cent., and at nineteen years 7.29 per cent. Similar differences may be noted in muscles, blood, bone-marrow, etc. A notable fact, too, is that the child's blood is much richer in white blood-corpuscles. The facts cited prove conclusively that childhood and adolescence are composed of preparatory and provisory states.

The provisory character of the corporeal forms of the child's body is probably best shown by the manifold alterations undergone by the bones of the head up to twenty years, when sex maturity is attained. Skull formation differs in

the child not only as regards the comparative size of the head with reference to the length of the body, but also as regards the ratio between height and breadth of the skull. In the new-born babe the skull is enormously big, about one-fourth of the entire length of the body. At two years it is only one-fifth, at six years one-sixth, at fifteen years one-seventh, and in the fully mature person twenty-five years, only one-eighth.

Furthermore, the skull is at least as broad as long in new-born babes, often broader, while in adults the breadth is only three-quarters the height. Hence the adult's face looks narrower. The size and shape of the single bones of the skull are often very different at different ages in the child. Consequently the relative position of the parts of the face constantly alters. Thus, at birth the nostril-holes are only a short distance below the lowest part of the eye's orbit. Gradually this distance widens . . . in correspondence with the continuous alteration in the relative position of the separate parts of the head; not only does the form of the face alter constantly, but also the mode of functioning in the chief sense organs of the head, i. e., the eye and the ear.

At first the new-born child sees practically nothing, and when able after a while to see it does so imperfectly. Similar conditions hold true with the ear. . . . In the little child the Eustachian tube is almost horizontal, while in the adult it bends sharply downward. It is shorter, too, in the child. This is why inflammations of the nose and oral cavity affect the middle ear much more readily than in the adult.

Very remarkable is the difference of size in the development of the thymus gland, which lies in the vicinity of the lower throat in the new-born babe, and is then almost as big as the left lobe of the lungs. It continues to grow until the third year, and remains practically unaltered until puberty, and then disappears by degrees in a very short time. It appears, therefore, to exercise definite functions for a specifically youthful metabolism.

It is of especially great practical significance that in childhood the heart is relatively small as compared to the length of the body, while the arterial system, on the other hand, is very extensive; but in attaining puberty this relationship is gradually reversed. This is why the blood-pressure in the child is so different from that of the grown person; i. e., it is essentially lower in general. It is, however, higher in the lungs because the lung artery in the child has a greater diameter than the carotid artery.

The natural consequence of this fact is that the child liberates more carbon dioxide, and breathes more rapidly. To these conditions are due the greater liveliness of the child, and knowing this we can understand the full enormity of that system of school discipline which demands rigid inactivity of small children for long periods. The child's abdominal organs also differ essentially in position, form, etc., from the adult's.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY FROM THE MANUFACTURER'S STANDPOINT

CAN manufacturers who are now working a ten-hour day change to an eight-hour basis and still produce goods in the same quantity and at the same cost? Many evidently think that they cannot do this, but Mr. C. J. Morrison, who has acted as consulting engineer for many large industrial concerns and is the author of several books on problems of his profession, has become convinced that not only can manufacturers cut their working day to an eight-hour basis, without diminution of output, but that even more goods can be produced than before and at lower costs.

In the December number of the *Engineering Magazine* (New York), Mr. Morrison cites several interesting experiments recently conducted in American manufacturing plants which seem to bear out his contention. He maintains that those manufacturers who see in the eight-hour plan only an increase of costs quite overlook the fact that the work accomplished and not time spent in the shop is the determining factor. In one instance where a plant was operated on a ten-hour basis, it was conclusively shown that the employees were not working over eight hours, that they started late, quit early, and were idle for considerable periods during the day. The proprietor was urged to put the plant on an eight-hour basis, but he replied, "We prefer to operate ten hours and let the men take it easy." Mr. Morrison holds that this is just what the men themselves do not want. They would prefer an eight-hour day and are willing to work energetically during the eight hours. Furthermore, if Mr. Morrison's observation is to be depended on, most of the so-called loafing in factories is occasioned by factory conditions and not by laziness on the part of the employees. He has not found many men who are shirkers.

The unions themselves have made rules for their members, requiring full time of actual work. The rules made by one of the strongest unions in the country, all of whose members work on an eight-hour basis, require the men to give eight hours of actual work, stipulate that the men must be in their working clothes at their assigned places for work before time for starting, and must not leave their places, clean up, or remove their working clothes until after time for quitting. Each shop has a representative of the union

who sees to it that the rules are obeyed.

It would be quite possible, as Mr. Morrison concedes, for a plant to change from ten hours to eight and, by operating under rule-of-thumb methods, increase its costs. On the other hand, if the work is properly planned and dispatched, so that the worker always has a job, the necessary delays and costs can actually be reduced. Three large concerns cited by Mr. Morrison have lately made this change from ten hours to eight hours, and their experience is worth noting. They operate in entirely different lines and employ diversified labor groups. All the well-known trades are represented among the employees.

One of these concerns was a large printing plant doing practically every line of printing. Competition was keen and the managers realized that the change to an eight-hour day could not be made unless costs could be kept from increasing. They therefore studied the situation carefully for many months, and took measures to stop leaks and wastes, giving particular attention to problems of power, light, heat, humidity, and handling of materials. New methods of planning and dispatching the work were installed, and when all these changes had been introduced, the eight-hour day was inaugurated. The result from the first was a material reduction of costs and increase of profits. The higher dividends paid on the stock have led to a marked increase in its value. Many printing plants that have been forced to an eight-hour basis have lost money, and some have gone into bankruptcy. The success of the one cited by Mr. Morrison seems clearly due to the efficient organization of the plant.

The second concern mentioned by Mr. Morrison had Government contracts and when the law was passed restricting work on such contracts to eight hours a day, this plant was operating on a ten-hour basis, and all the contracts had been taken on estimates made up on that basis. The same careful preparation was made as in the case of the printing plant that we have just outlined, and the consequences were very satisfactory to the management. Every contract came out under the estimates, and during the past "lean years" the factory has been operating at full capacity because of its ability to underbid competitors.

Manufacturers of a household article that

is extensively advertised throughout the United States and to some extent abroad, had been working two shifts of eleven and thirteen hours, respectively, because their product requires a continuous operation of the plant. Although all their competitors were operating under the same conditions, they decided to run three shifts of eight hours each. Plans were made for a continuous production at a uniform rate, regardless of the seasonable fluctuations and sales. The production would exceed the sales in most seasons, while falling short in other seasons. The advantage was to lie in steady employment and running at the same rate throughout the year. In this case, also, the costs

came out below the former figures, and the consumer has received more for his money during the past year than ever before.

Mr. Morrison further shows that in many cases it is far more profitable to run the plant in two or three shifts and thus have it productive during sixteen or twenty-four hours every day, instead of standing idle seventwelfths or two-thirds of the possible working time. In most industries competition is steadily becoming more severe. This means that costs must be reduced and labor kept satisfied. In Mr. Morrison's view the logical solution of the problem lies in modern methods of management, combined with continuous operation of plants.

GENERAL GOETHALS ON THE PANAMA SLIDES

AT this writing the Panama Canal is closed, for an indefinite time to come, by huge landslides at Culebra, and the situation is so disconcerting, from both a military and a commercial point of view, that the Government has sent an imposing commission of scientific experts, nominated by the National Academy of Sciences, to make investigations on the Isthmus and prepare a report for submission to the President.

Two recent reports on the slides have been made by General Goethals to the Secretary of War. One, bearing date October 26, is published in the *Engineering News* (New York) of November 25; the other, dated November 15, appears in the New York *Sun* of December 5. The latter is the more comprehensive. In both the writer gives the history of the present and earlier slides, and such a forecast of the future as is possible in the light of present knowledge.

The most serious earth movements have been the Cucaracha slide of 1913, the Culebra slides of 1910, and the greater Culebra slides of 1914 and 1915. The Cucaracha slide was thoroughly cleaned up by October, 1914, and the result, under a year's test of permanent water conditions, appears to be stable.

The processes by which these slips occur are thus classified by General Goethals in the longer of his two reports:

Depending upon the causes, the slides which were encountered while excavating for the locks and the canal prism were of three distinct classes.

First, those caused by the material assuming its natural slope, in cases where the banks were left steeper than the angle of repose for the particular material through which the excavation was carried.

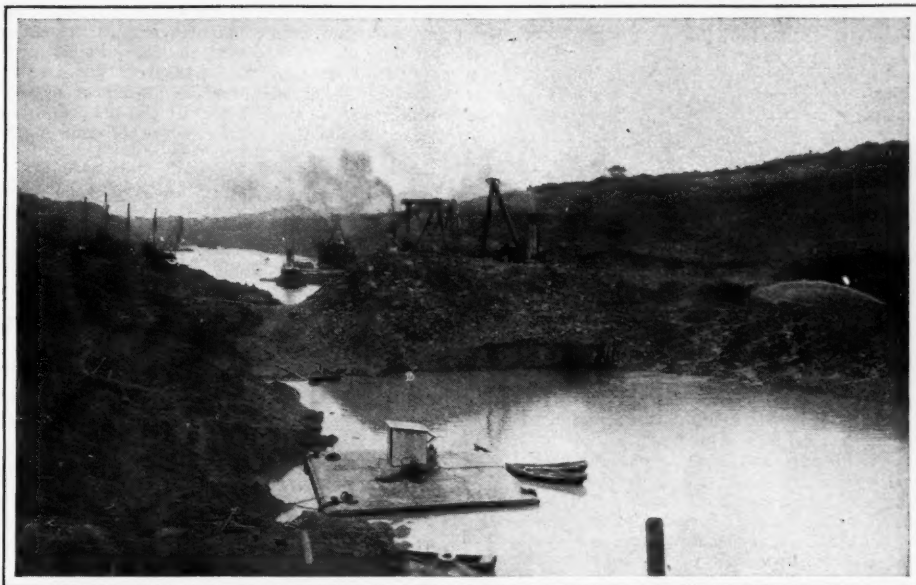
Second, those due to the fact that material more or less permeable reposed on relatively harder strata, which inclined toward the cutting. When the excavation reached a level near or below the intersection of the harder plane with the slides of the prism the superimposed mass moved into the excavated area.

Third, those which resulted from the breaking of weak strata underlying the banks, rupture being produced by the concentration of the weights of the banks due to the removal of the material from the prism.

The first two classes were designated "slides." With the third class the cause was the breaking up structurally of the natural material, and they were called "breaks" in contradistinction to the slides, although after the break occurred the movement of the mass above the fractured strata into the excavated area produced the same general effect as a slide of the other classes.

The third class, or breaks, were the most serious and difficult slides encountered, and our present difficulties are due to breaks, two in number, on opposite sides of the canal in the vicinity of Culebra, north of Gold Hill. While breaks occurred at various places along the line of the canal, those in Gaillard Cut, or the excavation through the continental divide, were the most serious, because of the heterogeneous masses of material which composed it and the depth of the cutting, which affected the territory adjacent to the cut for a considerable distance, and therefore brought down large quantities of material.

The history of the struggle with these slides and breaks shows how science and ingenuity, as well as patient labor, have been matched against the blind forces of Nature.



THE "BIG SLIDE". CULEBRA CUT, PANAMA CANAL, ON NOVEMBER 24, LAST

Skilled geologists spent months in examining one portion or another of the canal banks, and made well-considered predictions regarding their stability; but alas! if the geologists were right, Nature generally proved to be wrong. The engineers exhausted their repertoire of tricks for making the slippery earth "stay put," but at the end of the chapter we find them complacently letting the material pursue its way into the cut, and then laboriously removing it with steam shovels, or, after water was admitted to the canal, by the much cheaper method of dredging.

Some of the expedients employed to check the slides are thus set forth in the *Sun*:

Drainage proved ineffective. The rains, which cover a period averaging nine months of the year, so thoroughly saturate the ground that, though the surface may be dried out by the wind and sun during the remaining three months, the ground water remains. Because of the great depth of the cutting, subsurface drainage could not reach the ground water sufficiently deep to be effective, even if the excessive cost involved warranted such a procedure. It has been suggested that artificial heat be applied through pipes, but the cost precluded such a method of relieving the situation; furthermore, the relief would be temporary.

Planting the slopes with grasses and vegetation prevents to a certain extent the erosion that follows some of the heavy downpours, but even in places where this has been done the results anticipated were not secured. The trees that have been standing on the banks for years slide down, standing erect in their normal positions, with

slides of the second class, and in the movements that take place subsequent to the "breaks."

Piling was tried with the hope that with the ends of the piles in firm ground the loose or moving portion might be retained in place; this also proved a failure, and along some portions of the banks are now seen piles projecting at various angles and at different elevations, though originally the piles were driven vertically and they were properly aligned. Where the moving mass was clayey material loosened up by the movement and by the rains, a covering of heavy riprap was resorted to with the hope that their weight would carry the pieces of stone through the mass to the solid ground below and thus check if not stop the movement; much of this riprap was subsequently removed from the prism by the shovels.

It was believed that blasting was in some measure responsible for the slides, on the theory that the shaking up of the banks caused by the blast destroyed the cohesion of the particles in the banks, resulting in their breaking down, so that steps were taken to reduce the depth of the holes and the amount of explosive used, in order to lessen, if not remove, any source of trouble on this account.

It was learned that in experimenting with clays for the manufacture of pottery the Bureau of Standards had discovered a means of removing the slipperiness from the clays by inoculating the soils with a simple and inexpensive solution; with the hope that some such method of preventing the slides might prove effective with the soils on the Isthmus, samples were sent for experimental purposes along these lines; but it appears that these clays are of an entirely different character and no method of treatment has yet been evolved to secure the results desired.

The construction of retaining walls to withhold the moving masses was not possible, for access

to the sides of the prism where the walls belonged could not be had; when access was possible the movement had ceased,—there was no evidence of any further movement and the desirability of or necessity for walls no longer existed.

Some of the sandstones and shales in the cut when exposed to the air disintegrate, but harden when kept constantly wet. Where disintegration occurred the resulting soil would grow grasses and vegetation, and steps were taken to protect the slopes and the underlying material in this way, assisting nature to some extent in a country where vegetable growth springs up and expands rapidly.

Experiments were made with cement covering to the banks by the cement gun and by concrete held in place by rods embedded in the rock; neither proved successful and they were abandoned. When the use of concrete proved a failure the geologists thought that experiment might develop a solution which applied to the face of the sandstones and shales would combine chemically with the substances in these rocks, so as to form a coating of glass. Experiments were made, but no satisfactory solution was obtained.

With the breaks, except those which occurred in the vicinity of La Pita Point, lightening the banks, where this could be done, secured good results, as did also the sluicing of the upper portions of the hills around Cucaracha slide into the valley on the opposite side of the hills from the prism; but in all other cases the only effectual method found was to allow the material to enter

the cut and remove it by the steam shovels. This procedure has resulted in bringing all the slides to a state of rest, and with the exception of those now active none of them has given any trouble since, for there has been no movement of any kind in any of them after all the material that was in motion had been removed or come naturally to rest.

The history of the Cucaracha slide testifies to the relative cheapness and celerity of dredging,—the expedient now being applied at Culebra,—combined, when the character of the topography permits, with sluicing the upper layers of soil into adjacent valleys away from the canal.

The dredges at Culebra are now handling nearly 1,000,000 cubic yards per month, at a cost of less than 30 cents per cubic yard. Here the slides are coming from both sides of the cut, and on the east side the material is breaking up into waves, which move down to the prism in succession. General Goethals estimates that something like 10,000,000 cubic yards must be dredged away before stable conditions are completely restored. This does not mean, however, that the canal will be closed to navigation until the whole amount of material is removed.

HOW THE NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD WORKS

THE country was unanimous in commendation when Secretary Daniels created the Naval Consulting Board, with the object of giving our Navy the benefit of the scientific and technical talent of civilians. But many persons wondered how such a board would perform its functions; and their curiosity remained, in most part, unsatisfied even after the first meetings had been held.

One of the members of the Board, Mr. L. H. Baekeland (a prominent research chemist of Yonkers, N. Y.), last month addressed a joint meeting of chemical societies which recommended his appointment to the Secretary of the Navy. He recognized the "hazy conception in the mind of the public regarding the Board's work and plans," and gave much interesting information. His complete address will be published in technical periodicals. We quote his account of the first session:

When the announcement was made that on the first day of our meetings we were to board the yacht of the President to proceed to the Indian

Head Proving Ground, some of us were inclined to think that formalities and social affairs might interfere with the efficient distribution of our time. But this idea also was soon dispelled, as during this entire trip the time was taken up with the discussion of subjects directly related to our work, while becoming acquainted with the other members of the Naval Consulting Board, as well as with the Chiefs of the different departments of the Navy. So little time was given to formalities that even a regular lunch was dispensed with, beyond the distribution of a few sandwiches, while discussing various matters. Our visit to Indian Head gave us an excellent opportunity to get some direct practical information upon matters of ordnance and ammunition.

They landed in Washington after dark, met again immediately after dinner, and it was past midnight when the first day's sessions were over. Early next morning they met again.

At first it seemed as if a Board of twenty-two men was to be much hampered by cumbersomeness and by long deliberations; but this fear vanished after our first meetings. If any member felt inclined to use unnecessary oratory or rhetoric, he soon changed his mind after he noticed how the

other members displayed mutual respect for each other's valuable time, how discussions of secondary importance were eliminated. . . .

No time was spent upon side matters; everything was transacted in a practical direct way. For instance, when the rules of procedure for further meetings had to be discussed, a sub-committee was immediately organized with instructions to leave the room and report "not later than thirty minutes" so as not to impede other deliberations which were going on.

Regarding the method adopted for dealing with specific matters, Mr. Baekeland tells us:

The general opinion of the members of the Board is that its scope of usefulness can best be fulfilled by acting as a "go-between" or a "short-cut" to information between the heads of departments of the Navy, and any individual member of the different societies they represent. This carries into practise the idea of "mobilization of inventors and engineering talent" of Mr. Daniels. The Board mainly puts its services at the disposal of the chief officers of the Navy, as fast as the latter feel the necessity of coöperation of advice. For instance, a subject relating to improvements in the manufacture or the composition of a certain explosive would be referred to the sub-committee on Chemistry and Physics, as well as to the sub-committee on Ordnance and Explosives. The matter is discussed in these two committees and the members of these two committees decide whom to select among their fellow members of the chemical or engineering societies who are best qualified to help them in this task, and who, at the same time, are willing to coöperate without any other compensation than the feeling that they are working for the good and the security of our republic.

The Board recommended the expenditure of \$5,000,000 for research and experimental laboratory work, engineering as well as chem-



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

CAPT. WILLIAM S. SMITH, U. S. N.

(Who will pass on naval inventions, before submission to the Naval Consulting Board)

ical, covering a period of five years. Mr. Baekeland argues convincingly that experimentation work, of the kind proposed by the scientific men and successful manufacturers who make up the Board, would soon result in savings greater than the total expenditure.

FABRE, THE VIRGIL OF INSECTS

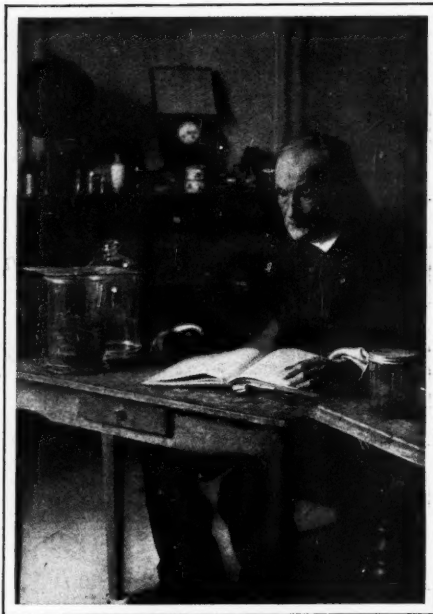
ONE of the most remarkable lives of our era was that of the humble, yet famous, French entomologist, J. H. Fabre, who died at Sérignan on October 11, last. The Virgil of the insects, as he has been aptly called, spent by far the greater part of his ninety-two years in the modest domicile at Sérignan whose door-yard was the scene of those marvelous epics of winged and creeping life which he has celebrated in those ponderous volumes entitled "Entomologic Souvenirs."

We quote some paragraphs from a sympathetic account of the distinguished savant's career which appeared in a late number of *Le Correspondant* (Paris). Born at St. Léons on December 22, 1823, in a modest family, he attended the college of Rodez till his studies were interrupted by paternal

reverses. After leaving the normal school at Avignon, where he was distinguished as a hard student, he became master of a primary school at Carpentras.

Then, desirous of escaping from a rut, he studied mathematics and physics by himself, acquired his baccalaureate in science, his license, and a professorship at the Lycée of Ajaccio. From there he went to the Lycée of Avignon, and here, in order to meet the family expenses which were accumulating, he undertook some researches in industrial chemistry which led him to discover the alizarine, the coloring matter of madder.

Unfortunately it was just at this time that a method was discovered by others of extracting artificial alizarine from coal-tar. However, he had meantime succeeded by supplementary work in becoming first a licentiate and then a doctor of natural science. Up to this time he had succeeded in nothing,—apart from getting university titles,—that might give him sufficient financial



FABRE IN HIS STUDY

ease to permit him to devote himself to that study of nature for which he had felt such an irresistible passion since his earliest youth. However, his talents as a teacher and popularizer of scientific matter were to furnish him with a sum which, though small, sufficed to satisfy his modest tastes. He published a series of little classics, models of their kind, treating in turn of chemistry, physics, botany, and astronomy, which enjoyed a well-merited vogue. His daily bread being thus assured, he could devote himself to the subjects of his choice.

Being thus set free he acquired a modest property at Sérignan and there installed his simple and indeed primitive laboratory. As we have said, the very wildness and unkemptness of the surrounding land would tend to make it a happy hunting ground for the tiny creatures whose habits he delighted to observe and explore. It is thus charmingly described:

The demesne is unkempt, and of mediocre comfort, but as peaceful as one could wish, and above all, the wild flowers which surround it are propitious to the sports of those insects whose indefatigable historian he was to become. Days and years passed. Without growing weary or discouraged, without allowing even age to dampen his ardor, he devoted himself to the intoxicating mystery of nature, scrutinizing the lives of the tiniest creatures with an unequalled faithfulness, tenacity, and minuteness. At the cost of fatigues and pains without number, a butt for the jests of the simple, but sustained by the ceaselessly renewed love of his labor, he interrogated these

little guests of plants, of brambles and stones and sands. He tore from them the secret of their acts, the mystery of their existence, of their food, of their amours, and of their death.

And all that he discovered is so new, so unexpected, that in beginning to read his *Souvenirs* one feels as if a magician of science has opened before one the gates of an unsuspected world. In the face of such a revelation, the reader, whose mind has been made conquest of from the first pages, can do no other than continue to the end of the work, so well has this fascinating painter understood how to render attractive to every one the study which he pursued to his latest hour.

Despite this charming style, however,—or, rather, because of it, Fabre did not fail to find critics among the captious. The writer of the present article, Dr. Bouquet, quotes the great scientist's own words in answer to their sneers in the following passage:

Others have reproached me with my language, which is lacking in academic solemnity, or better said, in academic dryness. They fear that a page which can be read without fatigue will not always be the expression of truth. To believe them, one is profound only on condition of being obscure. Come hither all of you, such as you are, bearers of stings or of wing-shields, take up my defense and bear witness in my favor: Tell in what intimacy I live with you, with what patience I observe you, with what scrupulousness I record your acts!

Though Fabre's observations and records are unassailable, his philosophic conclusions have been attacked. This was natural, since he was a declared adversary of the Darwinian theory. He expressed this view succinctly in these words: "Has the world been subjected to the fatalities of evolution from the time of the first albuminous atom which coagulated into a cell? Or has it rather been ruled by an intelligence? The more I see, the more I observe, the more does this intelligence shine beyond the mystery of things." But Fabre was more than a patient and painstaking observer. He was a brilliant and ingenious experimenter, forcing the little subjects of his scrutiny to meet new conditions, that they might thus be forced to yield the secrets of their marvelous and complex acts.

It is gratifying to learn that the house and grounds of this gentle nature-lover are to become a permanent museum, thanks to certain generous admirers. Dr. Bouquet well says: "I know some who will be more moved in crossing this modest threshold than in penetrating the most sumptuous palaces. In presence of the simplicity of the dwelling and the mediocrity of means, the grandeur of the work will shine the brighter."

THE NEW BOOKS

FROM WORLD-STRIFE TO HARMONY

AS the great war in its second year brings increasing calamity to the nations and races, men of thought-power are everywhere trying to understand better what is wrong with the world and how remedies may be found and applied. Some of them are stating their views crudely; some are waiting to express themselves later on; and many are saying things in print that are valuable, as far as they go, even though the expressions are in few cases other than fragmentary or from a single viewpoint. Some of those who write about the remedies for war deal with the more immediate substitutes,—the growth of international institutions and the settlement of differences by tribunals. Others deal rather with the underlying causes of strife, and seek to find what things are essentially evil in our modern life, that must be eliminated.

Planning World Government

An excellent representative of the first type of book is by John A. Hobson, a well-known English writer, his title being "Towards International Government."¹ Mr. Hobson is associated with Lord Bryce and other broad-minded Englishmen in seeking the best fruits of civilization, not only for his own country but for all others. He believes in some kind of organization of peoples that will prevent war, reduce armaments, and promote harmony. He is opposed to secret diplomacy and to all those ideas that are associated with militarism and that have brought into use the term "power" as a synonym for "nation" or "people." Like Mr. Hirst, of the London *Economist*, whose book we noticed last month, Mr. Hobson deals unsparingly with certain forms of big business (especially war munitions) that he regards as conspiracies against the welfare of nations.

"Big Business" and Its Public Aspects

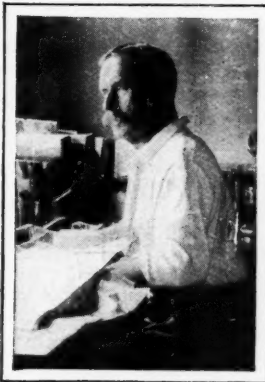
A book of the other type is by an American writer, Mr. Charles Ferguson, entitled "The Great News,"² but also carrying on the cover as a more specific indication of its character "The Relations of 'Big Business' to the Governments of the World." Mr. Ferguson has not written a treatise, nor an easy primer for the man in the street. His style is brilliant, but a little difficult and obscure. Yet his book, like Mr. Hobson's, is worth a careful reading; and the one does not contradict the other.

Mr. Ferguson tells us that permanent peace will not be secured by setting up high courts, if we do not also create the conditions which will give everybody predominantly the peace motive. In private circumstances, as he well shows, peace is kept by "nursing a real and convincing community of interest," rather than

by "the submission of disputes to an unquestionable and irresistible tribunal." The great fact of our modern life is the development of business on an immense scale of production and distribution, with the machinery of banking, and capital-control, that operates the business organism. Mr. Ferguson believes that the real function of business in relation to government is to make things cheap, and men dear. Mr. Ferguson plows deep, where writers like Mr. Norman Angell scratch the surface of the obvious. He is capable of writing another book, of concrete applications, working out in practical ways the ideas and suggestions with which this book abounds.

Poultney Bigelow Interprets the Prussians

Nothing could be more unlike the legal style of Mr. Hobson or the abstract dicta of Mr. Ferguson, than the reminiscences of Mr. Poultney Bigelow, published as "Prussian Memories" though they roam untrifled over many lands. Yet Mr. Bigelow's book, apart from the extraordinary fascination which its frank statements of things personal and political must hold for the well-informed reader, is a sincere contribution towards an attempt to diagnose the state of the world. Mr.



MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW

John Bigelow, eminent as journalist, man of letters, and diplomatist, gave his boys the opportunity of knowing much of European life. As a little lad, Poultney Bigelow was a playmate of the present German Emperor and his brother. Through long years he held a close personal friendship and association with the Emperor. He has written serious volumes

of German history. He knows intimately from the inside the method and motive of the rise of Germany as a military power, as an industrial and commercial entity, and as an empire with naval and colonial programs.

This new volume by Mr. Bigelow is a testimony for real democracy; a warning against ruthless force; a fearless comment upon recent events and tendencies at home as well as abroad. Mr. Bigelow made this informal book evidently without realizing that the pressure of amazing events had impelled him to a fullness and

¹ Towards International Government. By John A. Hobson. Macmillan. 216 pp. \$1.50.

² The Great News. By Charles Ferguson. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 278 pp. \$1.25.

³ Prussian Memories: 1864-1914. By Poultney Bigelow. Putnam. 197 pp. \$1.25.

frankness of utterance that would not otherwise have been possible. It will live long after some of the formal books of the day have been forgotten.

It is worth while to note the announcement that there is now in the press a formal study of the problem of world government and world peace, by Major John Bigelow, another of the sons of the great citizen and publicist whose European training of his boys in early life helped to give them the international and comparative point of view. Major Bigelow is exceptionally qualified to bear an influential part in the discussion of world relations and substitutes for the resort to war.

Three Interpretations: Biologist, Moralist, Historian

Three small volumes are at hand which may be read together with advantage. They are all thought-provoking and meritorious, although they are not entirely convincing. Dr. George W. Crile gives us "A Mechanistic View of War and Peace."¹ He has returned from important hospital work in France. He views phenomena as a surgeon and a biologist. The evolutionary forces that have operated through many ages are, for Dr. Crile, as completely in charge of the issues of war and peace among men as they dominate the behavior of wild beasts in an African jungle.

This little book is profoundly interesting, and it presents a phase of truth that a certain school of so-called "pacifists" might well consider. For example, the Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins and Dr. Crile should exchange books and then come together in an informal attempt to find a common ground, first, of belief, and, second, of practical action.

Dr. Atkins publishes the prize essay of the Carnegie Church Peace Union. He calls it "The Maze of the Nations, and the Way Out."² He makes a good running review of war conditions, and sets over against the causes of war the forces that can be marshaled in behalf of permanent peace. Dr. Atkins believes as strongly in ethical and spiritual forces as Dr. Crile believes in the blind pressure of biological instincts.

A third book, entitled "Is War Diminishing?"³ is written by Dr. Frederick Adams Woods, with

the assistance of Mr. Alexander Baltzley. These men write as historians, rather than as moralists or biologists. They take the last four or five centuries, and attempt to answer the question how much of the time Europe has been more or less at war. They seem to have convinced themselves that war is the rule, peace the exception, and that future wars are to be expected because history repeats itself. The little book has its uses, although it is wholly lacking in the qualities of discriminating analysis.

Women Workers for Peace at The Hague

There was held last year a notable gathering of women of many countries, who came together at The Hague to see what might be done from the feminine standpoint to make this world a more secure place in which to live. The congress was agreed in advance on two points,—namely, a belief in the future use of peaceful means for settling disputes between nations, and, second, a belief in the enfranchisement of women. Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, was made chairman of the congress, and after its adjournment she visited a number of capitals, including Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and London, where she and her colleagues were cordially received by prime ministers and foreign secretaries. Two other American women, —Emily G. Balch, of Wellesley College, and Alice Hamilton, a sanitary specialist in the Government employ at Washington,—were members of the congress, and they are joint contributors with Miss Addams to the little book entitled "Women at The Hague."⁴ To read this book is to believe that women have a great part to play in the shaping of the future relationships of governments and peoples. It belongs to women to assert themselves strongly against war, and to promote with energy the friendship and cooperation that should supersede the appeal to brute force.

How Secret Diplomacy Endangers Nations

A very important book that may fail to obtain its full meed of recognition is entitled "How Diplomats Make War."⁵ It is published anonymously in the United States, although it was originally written for an English public. We are told that its author is a prominent English statesman. It makes an analysis of England's relation-



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

MISS JANE ADDAMS

¹ A Mechanistic View of War and Peace. By George W. Crile. Macmillan. 104 pp., ill. \$1.25.

² The Maze of the Nations, and the Way Out. By Gaius Glenn Atkins. Revell. 128 pp. 75 cents.

³ Is War Diminishing? By Frederick Adams Woods and Alexander Baltzley. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.

⁴ Women at The Hague. By Jane Addams, Emily C. Balch, and Alice Hamilton. Macmillan. 171 pp. 75 cents.

⁵ How Diplomats Make War. By a British Statesman. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 376 pp. \$1.50.

ships in other countries during the past two decades, with particular reference to the genesis of the secret understandings which led England into the present war. It is a terrific indictment of the diplomatic game as played by all the great European governments. It shows how dangerous is the survival of a diplomacy that is not only removed from contact with public opinion, but is even beyond the knowledge and reach of the people's representatives in Parliament. Since this book shows so ably the nature of one of the great evils and dangers of the world, it must be regarded as contributing in a high degree to the reforms so ably demanded in England by the so-called Union of Democratic Control, though it was not written by Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald or one of his associates.

A casual but suggestive volume dealing with the same theme, entitled "The Stakes of Diplomacy," comes from the fluent pen of a New York journalist, Mr. Walter Lippmann. The reader of the two books gets the impression that Mr. Lippmann must have had the advantage of an early reading of the work by the British statesman. In any case, the American book sets forth, with many timely allusions, the manner in which the game of diplomacy is played. We are made to see the forces that impel the highly developed commercial countries to compete with one another for supposed advantages of exploitation in less developed regions. There are several chapters in Mr. Lippmann's book that are strong, pertinent, and lucid, and that might be read with profit by every Congressman and newspaper editor in the land.

Making Friends with the Neighbors

In many spheres of life vigorous action has an admirable influence upon the forming of

normal opinions. For example, Mr. Robert Bacon undoubtedly believes that there are practical ways to prevent war and promote peace. His name is attached to a volume entitled "For Better Relations with Our Latin-American Neighbors."² Mr. Bacon was in the State Department as First Assistant Secretary, then as Secretary, succeeding Mr. Root. Like his eminent predecessor, he is by nature a conciliator. He has made a trip to South America on behalf of the work carried on by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was everywhere received with honor and good will, and the best interests of all the American republics were advanced in consequence of Mr. Bacon's mission. We are on the verge of helping to secure the permanent peace of the world at large by working out a system for maintaining and developing good relations in the Western Hemisphere.

The Adjusted Case of Cuba

The story of "Cuba Old and New,"³ as written by Mr. Albert G. Robinson, gives us in a simple, unpretentious way the record of a particular region of the earth in the process of passing from a condition of chronic strife, due to international maladjustment, to a condition of comparative equipoise and prosperity as a result of changed political structure and foreign relationships. A book like this has a timeliness beyond the immediate intention of its author. It helps one to realize that the settlement of things in detail may contribute much towards the settlement of things in general. The new status of Cuba, for instance, gives Spain opportunity for a very large future of amicable and profitable relationships with all Spanish-speaking countries. Mr. Robinson's book will be helpful to all who intend to visit the chief island of the Antilles.

National Defense, Patriotism

The Military Obligation of Citizenship.

By Leonard Wood. Princeton University Press. 76 pp. Ill. 75 cents.

This little book contains three addresses delivered by General Wood during the past year at Princeton University, the Lake Mohonk Conference, and St. Paul's School, respectively. An introduction to the volume is contributed by President Hibben, of Princeton, who asks that special consideration be given to General Wood's opinions on this subject, since he possesses expert knowledge, and has himself done more than merely talk and write about national defense, having begun with great success the work of general military education through the summer camps.

The Military Unpreparedness of the United States. By Frederic L. Huidekoper. Macmillan. 735 pp. \$4.

General Wood himself strongly commends to the general reader this volume by Mr. Huidekoper. Here will be found a complete statement of our military record as a nation, from the first campaigns of the Revolution to the middle of

1915. It is a history of all the fighting in which the United States has been engaged, written from the viewpoint of readiness for war. Unlike the histories that are studied in our schools, it makes no attempt to minimize the disasters that have repeatedly befallen us because of deficient preparation. These facts make the best argument for a definite policy of military preparedness.

Naval Handbook for National Defense, and for the European War. By T. D. Parker. San Francisco: John J. Newbegin. 88 pp. Ill. \$1.

This little manual is intended to answer a few questions like these: "How far can a big gun shoot?" "What is the battle cruiser?" "Can an aeroplane sink a battleship?" The book does not pretend to be a scientific or technical treatise. It is designed avowedly for "the man in the street."

Introducing the American Spirit. By Edward A. Steiner. Revell. 274 pp. \$1.

In this clever and piquant bit of writing Dr. Steiner tells us how he helped to make his friends

² For Better Relations with Our Latin-American Neighbors. By Robert Bacon. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 186 pp.

³ Cuba Old and New. By A. G. Robinson. Longmans, Green & Co. 264 pp., ill. \$1.75.

¹ The Stakes of Diplomacy. By Walter Lippmann. Holt. 235 pp. \$1.25.

from Germany, the Herr Director and his wife, acquainted with American ways and things, and thus enable them to appreciate the American spirit. Although himself an enthusiastic partisan of his adopted country, Dr. Steiner is by no means blinded to her faults, and the conversations with the Herr Director that he relates in this volume afford an excellent medium for conveying several rather searching criticisms of American ways.

Civics for Americans. By Philip Davis and Mabel Hill. Houghton, Mifflin. 178 pp. 80 cents.

Recent developments in this country have emphasized the necessity of giving immigrants who seek naturalization a thorough knowledge of what American citizenship means. Mr. Philip Davis and Mabel Hill are joint authors of a helpful volume, "Civics for Americans," written in the hope of bringing new citizens to understand democracy and to affiliate themselves with the forces of good government. They have

acted wisely in keeping the book simple enough to serve the purpose for which it is intended. The subject matter is treated as a series of lessons with questions and answers. Language, work, schools, public facilities, industry and industrial protection, pure food, housing and politics are included in these useful lessons that embrace the higher ideals of citizenship.

Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad. By Mabel T. Boardman. Lippincott. 333 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

This is a history of The Red Cross in general, and The American Red Cross in particular. It has chapters, of course, on the European War and the latest activities of the Red Cross at home and abroad, but the main value of the book lies in its connected account of the system of relief that has grown up in all civilized lands under the familiar Red Cross flag. President Wilson has written a foreword for the book.

Books Relating to the War

The Undying Story. By W. D. Newton. E. P. Dutton & Co. 383 pp. \$1.35.

A vivid account of the famous "fighting retreat" of the British Expeditionary Force on the Continent, from August 23 to November 15, 1914. The author is regarded in England as the greatest descriptive artist discovered by the war.

Belgium Neutral and Loyal. By Émile Waxweiler. Putnam. 324 pp. \$1.25.

This work, written by an eminent Belgian sociologist, was originally published simultaneously in French at Lausanne, and in German at Zurich. The book made a deep impression in Germany, where the leading socialist paper, *Forwärts*, advised all German socialists to read it, and it has been highly approved by the leading Swiss papers, German as well as French. It is an authoritative statement of Belgium's defensive case against the accusations brought by Germany.

Between the Lines. By Boyd Cable. E. P. Dutton. 258 pp. \$1.35.

An unadorned statement of what war on the Western front has come to mean, written from the viewpoint of the Allies.

Colors of War. By R. C. Long. Scribner's. 306 pp. \$1.50.

Mr. Long, who for many years before the war had made a special study of Russian affairs, has followed the movements of the Russian armies from the outset, and is probably more familiar than any other Englishman with the story of what has been going on along the Eastern front.

Fighting France. By Edith Wharton. Scribner's. 238 pp. Ill. \$1.

In this book Mrs. Wharton describes her own impressions and experiences at the front in France. She tells what she saw in Paris, in Argonne, and in Alsace and Lorraine. Portions

of Mrs. Wharton's narrative have already appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*. The illustrations of this book are from unusually striking photographs of war scenes.

Kings, Queens, and Pawns. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Doran. 368 pp. \$1.50.

Mrs. Rinehart is one of the few women who have had an opportunity to see the fighting in this war at close range. Readers of Mrs. Rinehart's novels will readily understand that the dramatic aspects of the war would appeal strongly to her and that no picturesque feature would be likely to escape her observation. Mrs. Rinehart had the unusual experience of talking with King Albert of Belgium in the trenches, under fire, and she saw much of Red Cross work.

The Protection of Neutral Rights at Sea. Documents on the Naval Warfare. Sturgis & Walton. 129 pp. 25c.

This is a collection of important state papers taken from the publications of our own State Department and from newspaper print. The more important acts and policies of Great Britain and Germany are illustrated by these documents. In an introduction to the pamphlet, Professor William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, points out that under the plea of military necessity both Great Britain and Germany have committed violations of international law and have injured neutral rights accordingly, while the United States has protested against these violations directly on its own behalf, and indirectly on behalf of other neutrals.

The Neutrality of the United States in Relation to the British and German Empires. By J. Shield Nicholson. Macmillan. 92 pp. 25c.

The writer of this pamphlet, who holds the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh, presents a comparison of British and German interests and asks the United States to choose between the two.

Social Progress: Practical and Applied Economics

Inventors and Money-makers. By F. W. Taussig. Macmillan. 138 pp. \$1.

A fresh treatment of some of the relations between economics and psychology by the eminent Harvard professor of economics. The topics considered are "The instinct of contrivance"; "The psychology of money-making"; and "Altruism, the instinct of devotion." These matters are discussed from the point of view of the workman as well as of the employer.

The Relation of Government to Property and Industry. By Samuel P. Orth. Ginn. 664 pp. \$2.25.

This volume represents the recent literature of the subject as embodied in books and magazine articles. It has been prepared primarily for college classes, but will be found useful as a book of reference for business men. The law journals have been drawn upon for the distinctively constitutional and legal aspects of the discussion.

Russian Sociology. By Julius F. Hecker. Longmans, Green & Co. 309 pp.

This university thesis is the first thoroughgoing treatment of the subject in the English language.

Cost of Living. By Fabian Franklin. Doubleday, Page & Co. 162 pp. \$1.

Dr. Fabian Franklin, of the New York *Evening Post*, is a journalist of much experience and unusual erudition. This little book by him on the cost of living is the fruit of wide and discriminating reading and clear economic thinking. The object of the book is not to propose any panacea, but rather to point out the basic truths that must underlie any helpful discussion of the subject and to stimulate sound and useful economic reasoning.

Socialism. By E. C. Robbins. H. W. Wilson Co. 223 pp. \$1.

This is a book of readings in the Handbook Series. It serves to give the reader a general knowledge of socialism.

Economic Principles. By Frank A. Fetter. Century. 521 pp. \$1.75.

A new text-book of modernized economics for the use of college students.

The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation. By W. Jethro Brown. Dutton. 319 pp. \$2.25.

This is the third edition of a work which refers especially to British politics; but the author has drawn illustrations from other countries. After a statement of the principles, as abstract theories, he proceeds to give an exposition of the same principles in their application and concludes with a chapter on "The Problems of To-day and Tomorrow."

A History of Economic Doctrines from the Time of the Physiocrats to the Present Day.

By Charles Gide and Charles Rist. Translated by R. Richards. Heath. 672 pp. \$3.

The work of Charles Gide, of the University of Paris, has been closely followed for many years by American economists. The present volume is the authorized English translation from the second revised edition of 1913. The author begins with a discussion of the doctrines of the Physiocrats of the eighteenth century and takes up in turn the various French, English, and German schools of economic thought down to the present day.

Darling on Trusts. By Joseph R. Darling. Neale. 258 pp. \$1.50.

This is an exposition of the trust problem from the legal standpoint. It contains important documentary material, such as the Sherman law and amendments, the Federal Trade Commission law, the rules of practice, as fixed for the courts of equity of the United States, and a list of cases instituted by the Government under the Sherman law.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for Year Ending September 30, 1914. Albany: State Department of Labor. 359 pp.

The annual reports of the New York Commissioner of Labor are regarded as among the most important of State documents in this field. In the current volume 300 pages are devoted to the New York State laws relating to labor.

Labor in Politics. By Robert Hunter. Chicago: The Socialist Party. 202 pp. 25 cents.

A socialist's survey of the political methods employed by organized labor in the United States in contrast with the methods of labor in Europe. Needless to say, in a comparison of this sort the American labor movement appears at a decided disadvantage.

Letters from Prison. By Bouck White. Badger. 163 pp. 50 cents.

These letters of a socialist have to do with a variety of topics, many of which are of transitory interest. They are the outgivings of an intensely earnest and sincere fanatic.

The A B C of Socialism. By I. G. Savoy and M. C. Teck. Badger. 140 pp. 50 cents.

The socialistic gospel contained in this little book is voiced in the sentiment that appears on the title page: "The A B C of socialism means the X Y Z of capitalism." The book is designed to equip workers with a scientific knowledge of the principles of socialism. I. G. Savoy is the pen-name of the editor of the *New England Socialist*. M. O. Peck is one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Young People's Socialist League.

The Marriage Revolt. By William E. Carson. Hearst International Library Co. 481 pp. Ill. \$2.

A frank statement of the objections that have been brought against conventional marriage with an attempt to discover to what extent new conceptions are finding acceptance, concluding with a forecast of probable future results.

Marriage and Divorce. By Felix Adler. Appleton. 91 pp. 75 cents.

A stanch defense of the marriage institution by the well-known president of the Ethical Culture Society, of New York:

Elements of Record Keeping for Child-Helping Organizations. By Georgia G. Ralph. New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 195 pp.

One of the publications of the Russell Sage Foundation designed to help standardize and improve institutional records.

The Helper and American Trade Unions. By John H. Ashworth. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 134 pp. \$1.

Population: A Study in Malthusianism. By Warren S. Thompson. New York: Columbia University. 216 pp. \$1.75.

Railway Problems in China. By Mongton Chih Hsu. New York: Columbia University. 184 pp. \$1.50.

The Recognition Policy of the United States. By Julius Goebel. New York: Columbia University. 228 pp. \$2.

A Message to the Middle Class. By Seymour Deming. Small, Maynard. 110 pp. 50 cents.

A suggestive essay on present-day social conditions.

The Use of Money—How to Save and How to Spend. By Edwin A. Kirkpatrick. Bobbs-Merrill. 226 pp. \$1.

National Floodmarks: Week by Week Observations of American Life from "Collier's." Edited by Mark Sullivan. Doran. 391 pp. \$1.50.

A reprint of the succinct, homely, human editorial paragraphs that have made *Collier's* famous from ocean to ocean.

The Taxation of Land Values. By Louis F. Post. Bobbs-Merrill. 179 pp. Ill. \$1.

The fifth edition of the excellent summary of the single tax doctrine which was prepared some years ago by Louis F. Post, who is now Assistant Secretary of Labor at Washington.

The Criminal Imbecile: An Analysis of Three Remarkable Murder Cases. By Henry Herbert Goddard. Macmillan. 157 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

The Director of Research at the Vineland Training School analyzes in this book three remarkable murder cases believed to be typical of a large number. In these three cases the Binet tests were used, accepted in court, and the accused adjudged imbeciles. Three types of defectives are illustrated in these cases.

Industrial and Business Life

The Executive and His Control of Men. By E. B. Gowin. Macmillan. 349 pp. \$1.50.

This is a novel and successful attempt to present the methods followed by hundreds of American executives as those methods are conceived by the executives themselves. The author is less concerned in this book with the results sought through the application of these methods than with the methods themselves. While he admits that the latter in some cases seem crude and harsh, he reminds us that in times past they were even more crude and harsh. In the first part of the book, Professor Gowin tells how personal efficiency is developed. He then considers how the executive "motivates" his men, discussing in this connection personality, emulation, awards, etc. Finally, he analyzes the limits upon the executive's power.

Short Talks on Retail Selling. By S. R. Hall. Funk & Wagnalls. 170 pp. Ill. 75 cents.

Practical suggestions to salespeople from a man who has had much experience in vocational educational work.

Scientific Management: A History and Criticism. By Horace Bookwalter Drury. New York: Columbia University. 222 pp. \$1.75.

Scientific Management and Labor. By Robert F. Hoxie. Appleton. 302 pp. \$1.50.

Professor Hoxie made a special investigation of scientific management in its relations to labor for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The leaders of the movement, Mr. Harrington Emerson, Mr. H. L. Gantt, and the late Frederick W. Taylor, designated the shops to be studied, and Professor Hoxie endeavored simply to discover and set forth the facts of scientific management as he found them. He sees in scientific management "a constant menace to industrial peace."

Learn to Earn. J. A. Lapp and Carl H. Mote. Bobbs, Merrill. 421 pp. \$1.50.

This book sums up the reasons for vocational education and shows how such a system of train-

ing is entirely feasible in our modern life. The authors have considered the subject from many angles, and in the plan that they offer practical difficulties are given due weight. Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, contributes an introduction.

Voting Trusts. By Harry A. Cushing. Macmillan. 226 pp. \$1.50.

A scientific study of one of the important developments in American corporations.

A History of Currency in the United States. By A. Barton Hepburn. 552 pp.

This new edition of a standard work contains the author's comment on the Federal Reserve Act. There is also incorporated in the book an explanation of the emergency currency measures, adopted by European nations to meet the exigencies of the great war.

The Tin-Plate Industry: A Comparative Study of Its Growth in the United States and in Wales. By Donald Earl Dunbar. Houghton, Mifflin. 133 pp. \$1.

An interesting comparative study of the growth of the tin-plate industry in the United States and in Wales. This involves questions of tariff policy, trusts, and labor. The author has done field work in both countries and has obtained much information from manufacturers and trade editors.

Some Problems in Market Distribution. By Arch Wilkinson Shaw. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 119 pp. \$1.

A well-informed statement based on actual personal knowledge of market conditions throughout the United States. The author, as lecturer at Harvard and editor of *System*, has been engaged for years in dealing with the various problems involved in American selling methods.

Essays and Speeches. By Charles G. Dawes. Houghton, Mifflin. 427 pp. \$3.

Mr. Dawes, who was Comptroller of the Currency under President McKinley, and for the past

fourteen years has been at the head of a leading Chicago bank, began very early in his career to write and speak on financial topics. He has given many addresses at bankers' gatherings, and of late years his utterances on questions of banking and currency have been awaited with great interest and respect by business men throughout the country, and particularly in the Middle West. The present volume brings together many of these addresses, with articles contributed to the periodical press, reports of hearings before Congressional committees, and other statements of his views on economic problems of the day. The volume also fulfils in a measure the office of a family memorial since it contains a tribute to the author's son, Rufus Fearing Dawes, who was drowned in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1912, and an address on the Army of the Potomac by the author's father, General Rufus R. Dawes, of the famous Iron Brigade. Thus, in a way, the book serves to recall the striking services of a family noteworthy in the history of the Middle West.

Uncle Sam, Banker, 1910-1940. By James A. Fulton. McKeesport: Hutchison & Broadbent. 283 pp. Ill. \$2.

How to Deal with Human Nature in Business. By Sherwin Cody. Funk & Wagnalls. 488 pp. Ill. \$2.

This work differs from many others in the same field in that the author seeks first a scientific basis for business methods and proceeds to build on that systems of correspondence, merchandising, advertising, and personal salesmanship. Such a work could have only a limited value unless it were written by a man who had actual knowledge of his subject and its limitations. We infer that Mr. Cody has gained his business psychology by hard knocks.

Thoughts on Business. By Waldo Pondray Warren. Chicago: Forbes & Company. 260 pp. \$1.

Suggestions to business men, tersely and epigrammatically stated.

Travel, Adventure, and Description

Chained Lightning. By Ralph Graham Tabor. Macmillan. 273 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

A vivacious account of experiences in Mexico just before the recent disturbances in that country. The descriptions, for the most part, apply to conditions to-day.

Myths and Legends of Ancient Egypt. By Lewis Spence. Stokes. 370 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

The latest conclusions regarding Egyptian religious ideas, formed in the light of the modern science of mythology.

Aspectos Nacionales. By Carlos de Velasco. Havana: Libreria "Studium." 220 pp. \$1.

Discussions by a Cuban of current social and

political topics in the republic—the negro problem, divorce, the tendencies of the Cuban congress, the manifestations of public opinion. The author is a member of the Academy of History of Cuba and an honorary member of the Royal Spanish-American Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Isles of Spice and Palm. A. H. Verrill. Appleton. 304 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

This book deals with the Lesser Antilles, which to Americans are perhaps less known than any other of the West Indian group. All these little islands, from St. Thomas to Trinidad, are fully described and many facts are given which make the work a real Baedeker for the purposes of the intending traveler. There are numerous photographic illustrations.



A STREET OF CORK
(From "The Famous Cities of Ireland")

India and Its Faiths. By James Bissett Pratt. Houghton, Mifflin. 483 pp. Ill. \$4.

The fact that Professor Pratt is neither a Sanskritist, nor a missionary, nor a convert to some Oriental cult is set forth as one of his qualifications for writing on India. His point of view at least is different from that of most writers who have contributed to the world's knowledge on this subject. He has tried to present Indian religious life as it is to-day, without partisanship or bias. His preparation for this task has been, as he himself states, not in Sanskrit or missionary literature, but in the study of the general problems of religious psychology.

Highways and Byways of New England. By Clifton Johnson. Macmillan. 299 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

Chapters on characteristic regions in States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with notes giving helpful information about motoring routes and suggestions of interest to travelers.

The Famous Cities of Ireland. By Stephen Gwynn. Macmillan. Ill. 352 pp. \$2.

With Irish cities Americans are possibly less familiar than with Irish villages and rural districts. This book describes Waterford, Dundalk, Galway, Maynooth, Kilkenny, Derry, Limerick, Dublin, Wexford, Cork, and Belfast. The illustrations by Hugh Thomson are characteristic.

English Ancestral Homes of Noted Americans. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Lippincott. 286 pp. Ill. \$2.

Interesting facts about the home land of the Washingtons, Penns, Franklins, the Pilgrim Fa-

thers, and other Englishmen who helped to lay the foundations of the United States.

Romance of Old Belgium. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Putnam. 432 pp., ill. \$2.50.

An entertaining narrative of the history and tradition associated with many of the characteristic art treasures of desolated Belgium.

Travels in Alaska. By John Muir. Houghton Mifflin. 325 pp., ill. \$2.50.

No writer on Alaska has ever succeeded as well as John Muir in combining accuracy of description with colorful word-painting. His writings are likely to remain for a long time the classics of the subject. At the time of his death he had almost completed the account of his three journeys to Alaska from journals written on the spot. His travels began in 1879 and the events recorded in this volume end in the middle of the journey of 1890. His notes on the remainder of the journey have not been found. His manuscript ends with a remarkable description of the Northern Lights, which he had elsewhere described as "the most glorious of all the terrestrial manifestations of God."

Quaint and Historic Forts of North America. By John Martin Hammond. Lippincott. 309 pp. Ill. \$5.

In the survivals and ruins of former American fortifications it is possible to trace the military history of the nation. Mr. Hammond has located most of the important posts in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil wars, and has delved into their records sufficiently to present vivid pictures of the life and achievements of other days. Many illustrations from photographs are given.

Old Concord. By Allen French. Boston: Little, Brown. 180 pp. Ill. \$3.

The name Concord suggests to Americans two distinct groups of associations—one historical, the other literary. In this volume Mr. French has written of both. He has depended for historical accuracy on the standard authorities, while as for literary tradition there is no lack in the writings of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and the Alcotts. Lester G. Hornby contributes to the volume a series of admirable drawings.

The Story of Wellesley. By Florence Converse. Boston: Little, Brown. 284 pp. Ill. \$2.

The Story of Wellesley College is not a very long one, measured in decades, but one learns from this volume that it has been a very crowded record in point of achievement for the higher education of women. There are chapters on "The Founder and His Ideals," "The Presidents and their Achievements," "The Faculty and their Methods," "The Students at Work and Play," "The Fire: An Interlude," and "The Loyal Alumnae." The gifts that have come to Wellesley since the burning of its oldest and largest building, in March, 1914, have shown that the college has a nation-wide constituency.

History and Biography

Men of the Old Stone Age. By Henry F. Osborn. Scribner. 545 pp. Ill. \$5.

This book pictures a race of men who lived in Western Europe at least 25,000 years ago. From a careful study of all the known data, Professor Osborn has concluded that these men of the Old Stone Age had developed the rudiments of all the modern economic powers of man: the guidance of the hand by the mind; the inventive faculty; the adaptation of means to ends in utensils, in weapons, and in clothing; the sense of form, proportion, and symmetry. There is evidence of a religious sense among those men of the Old Stone Age, and we cannot doubt that the mind of that race was capable of a high degree of education. Western Europe, even in that ancient day, was the scene of the rise and fall of industries and cultures. There was a Battle of the Marne even in those times, but the weapons were of stone instead of steel.

Ireland: Vital Hour. By Arthur Lynch. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 388 pp. \$2.50.

Mr. Lynch has made a praiseworthy effort to write a book on Ireland that "shall not hesitate to probe and test, yet shall be fraught with good purpose." His view is directed to the future and he has taken from the past only what seems to him necessary to explain the present and to point the way of progress. The recent development of Ireland in the fields of industry, education, and finance renders obsolete most of the Irish histories of the past generation. A book like this is needed and will be appreciated in America, where interest in the subject is perennial.

Battleground Adventures. By Clifton Johnson. Houghton Mifflin Co. 422 pp. Ill. \$2.

This book is a collection of personal interviews with noncombatant observers of twelve of the great battles of the Civil War. The people who tell these stories were actual dwellers on the battlefields. Mr. Johnson sought them out and talked with them about two years ago, when almost half a century had elapsed since the close of the war. Several of these observers were children at the time of the events that they described, and naturally had no broad knowledge of the military movements a part of which they saw. Their individual experiences are of slight value in themselves, but add a note of actuality to the narrative of the war.

The Construction of the Panama Canal. By W. L. Sibert and J. F. Stevens. Appletons. 339 pp. Ill. \$2.

It is in every way fitting that the story of the building of the Panama Canal should be told authoritatively by engineers for the benefit of the general public. Mr. Stevens was Chief Engineer of the work during the preparatory period. Later Brigadier-General Sibert was in charge of the construction of the Gatun Locks and Dam, and all of the work on the Atlantic Division. Both these men have written their accounts of the work in non-technical language, and for the



RESTORATION OF THE HEAD OF A MAN OF THE CRÓ-MAGNON RACE, WHO LIVED 25,000 YEARS AGO
(From "Men of the Old Stone Age," by Henry Fairfield Osborn)

benefit of the general reader many photographs and maps have been inserted.

The Mikado: Institution and Person. By William E. Griffis. Princeton University Press. 346 pp. \$1.50.

Apropos of the coronation of the Japanese Emperor, Dr. Griffis, who has repeatedly placed American readers under obligation to him for his books and articles about Japan, has written an informing account of Japanese imperialism, including not only a discussion of the institution and person of the Mikado, but a study of the internal political forces of Japan in general. The late Emperor, Mutsuhito, gave repeated audiences to Dr. Griffis, who also had the advantage of many conversations with those Japanese soldiers and statesmen who were leaders in the so-called Restoration of 1868. Dr. Griffis himself lived many years in Japan and acquired perhaps as intimate a knowledge of Japanese institutions as was possible for a non-Oriental.

Spies and Secret Service. By Hamil Grant. Stokes. 320 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

The scheme of this book was no doubt suggested to the author by the keen interest in espionage that has been developed since the outbreak of the great war. The author narrates historic episodes of spy service, some of which have been already widely published, while others have long reposed in secret archives of European governments. American readers will be especially interested in the chapters on Nathan Hale, Mack and the Molly Maguires, Major André, and the American Secret Service.

Medieval Italy. By H. B. Cotterill. Stokes. 566 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

This is an historical narrative of the thousand years from 305 to 1313 A.D. Special chapters of the volume are devoted to great episodes and personalities and to subjects related to religion, art, and literature.

Reminiscences. By Lyman Abbott. Houghton Mifflin. 509 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

For more than sixty years Dr. Abbott has had an important part in shaping public opinion in this country in the fields of religion, politics, education, and humanitarianism. His intimate association with other American leaders, from Henry Ward Beecher to Theodore Roosevelt, has put him in possession of a great mass of interesting and valuable historical material. All this is drawn upon to good purpose in this book of "reminiscences," which pretends to be neither biography nor history, but really includes the vital elements of each.

The Story of Canada Blackie. By Anne P. L. Field. Dutton. 157 pp. \$1.

This is a remarkable, perhaps the only, instance of the "life and letters" of a convicted criminal being published in the interest of prison reform. Canada Blackie, who was long regarded as one of the most dangerous of New York State's large convict population, died a few months ago at Sing Sing after having received a pardon from Governor Whitman because of his efforts to promote good conduct and responsibility among prisoners. His efforts were made in response to the appeal of Warden Osborne, who

first came in contact with Blackie at Auburn prison. In these letters is summed up the whole motive of such organizations as the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison, from the prisoners' viewpoint.

The Life of Clara Barton. By Percy H. Epler. Macmillan. 438 pp. \$2.50.

This volume is based largely upon the letters and journals of Miss Barton, who is remembered chiefly as the founder of The American Red Cross organization, but whose career included thrilling experiences in the Civil War, as well as active and fruitful endeavors in the field of relief and other forms of philanthropy for a period of more than half a century. This is the first biography of Miss Barton, who died in 1912.

Thomas A. Edison. By Francis Rolt-Wheeler. Macmillan. 201 pp. Ill. 50 cents.

This is a lively, stimulating sketch of America's great inventor as a great American. The keynote of the book is expressed in the concluding chapter, which represents Edison as sounding a call to arms, a summons to American industry not to destroy life, but to make life richer for coming generations.

Wall Street and the Wilds. By A. W. Dimock. Outing Publishing Company. 476 pp., ill. \$3.

The author of this work, who is fond of outdoor life, has been a successful photographer of wild animals and birds,—far more successful, it appears from his story, with these creatures of the wild than in his relations with the bulls and bears of Wall Street.

POETRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

THROUGHOUT the past from time to time, to which one may ascribe a profound influence in molding the spiritual temper of an age. But if one looks throughout the new volumes of poetry of the year 1915 for a poem of sufficient power, passion, and moral beauty to alter perceptibly the thought of the age, he will be disappointed. There are no towering single poems, but American poetry as a whole moves with unslackened inspiration toward the shaping of a new civilization.

There are still poets who write swaying, fragile lyrics that exist solely for the beauty of subtle, swift flights of word, but most of our poets have left their "magic casements" to walk with the world of Everyday, and to explore "Earth's greatest venture, man." The work of Robert Frost, Lincoln Colcord, Edgar Lee Masters, Percy Mackaye, Vachel Lindsay, Margaret Widdemer, and many others reveals how essential, how vital to human progress in America is the vision of our American poets.

Those fortunate persons who knew and loved the late Alice Freeman Palmer, and those to whom her gracious fame penetrated, will grant reverent welcome to the sheaf of lyrics "A Mar-

riage Cycle,"¹ now given to the public by her husband, Professor George Herbert Palmer. During the happy years of her married life, Alice Palmer projected a volume of poems, a "marriage cycle," which should be a tribute to her husband. Before they were completed she died, leaving much of the manuscript in an unfinished and fragmentary state. It is now thirteen years since her death, and in order that we may again hear her voice Professor Palmer has prepared the poems that were completed for publication. They are delicate, spontaneous lyrics, filled with the joy of a perfected human life. It is good to know such love and faith have been in the world.

Students of American history and all who are interested in the growth of our nationalism will enjoy "Hugh Glass,"² a fine epic poem by John G. Neihardt. The poet begins his narrative after the military fiasco known as the "Leavenworth Campaign against the Aricaras," which took place at the mouth of the Grand River in the region now known as South Dakota. The episode upon which the epic is founded is related in Chittenden's "History of the American Fur Trade." Mr. Neihardt has succeeded in making a stirring tale. Old Hugh Glass, the

¹ A Marriage Cycle. By Alice Freeman Palmer. Houghton, Mifflin. 71 pp. \$1.25.

² The Song of Hugh Glass. By John G. Neihardt. Macmillan. 126 pp. \$1.25.

rough man with the "mother heart," is a distinct creation, a type of the men who, following the far-flung frontiers oblivious of danger and hardship, laid the foundations of our commonwealth.

"Songs of the Workaday World,"¹ by Berton Braley, is a collection of swinging, vigorous verse written by an American for Americans. It is a part of the great Iliad of labor and embodies the sturdy ideals that some persons have feared were vanishing from our literature and from our national life. Mr. Braley writes good poetry on commonplace subjects, such as the telephone and the phonograph, and gives us rousing songs about miners, sailors, stokers, tramps, "Wops," and "sand hogs," the men who burrow the way for our tunnels and subways. He knows the heart of labor, the brains of labor, and the temper of the men who do the dangerous everyday work of the world. He has ranged from Panama to Alaska as a worker and newspaperman, and Montana and Wyoming know him better than New York. His poems are excellent for reading aloud.

Margaret Widdemer has the distinction of being a poet's poet and also a poet of the people. In her collection of verse, "The Factories, with Other Lyrics,"² she turns her extraordinary talent for lyricism to sing the wrongs of the age, and to voice the awakening of women to the knowledge that they must stand shoulder to shoulder with men and bear their share of responsibility for the life that exists on the planet. She has great range; her poetry is now the spurt of a bitter fountain and again the cry of spontaneous, joyous life. Many of these poems have been published and widely quoted. The title poem protests against the toil of young girls in underpaid industries that rob them of time for play and of health for mating and motherhood.

Last year Miss Jessie Rittenhouse prepared for publication "The Little Book of Modern Verse," a collection of the work of the so-called "Younger Choir." The book met with instantaneous appreciation. This year Miss Rittenhouse has made a no less delightful anthology from the work of the poets of the nineteenth century, "The Little Book of American Poets."³ Together they form a compendium of American poetry from the time of Philip Freneau to the present. The poetry-lover who has not ample leisure to range over the many books of poetry past and present cannot do better than to own these two volumes. They are distinguished by Miss Rittenhouse's unerring judgment of lyricism, and her deep feeling for the emotion expressed in the more simple forms of poetry, that touch and comfort the human heart.

"The Quiet Hour,"⁴ selected and arranged by Fitzroy Carrington, gathers in a tasteful volume a garland of romantic and pastoral song that seems, as its editor writes, "the far, faint echo of

enchanted dream." It is illustrated with facsimiles of portraits of a number of celebrated poets.

Edith M. Thomas, who has been considered for several years the foremost woman-poet of America, offers a remarkable book, "The White Messenger and Other War Poems."⁵ The title poem pictures a village in the great country far to the East—presumably Russia—and the time is "some years hence." The White Messenger is a noble woman who has laid aside her rank and position to journey up and down the earth as the God-appointed evangel of peace. The lesson of her poem is that only the realization of individual responsibility will ever make an end of war.

Dana Burnet's first volume of verse contains some of the best war poems that have been inspired by the present European conflict.⁶ "The Return," "Albert of Belgium," "In a Village," "Ammunition," "Christmas in the Trenches," "The Forge of God," and "The Dead" are poems that will live. Behind their exterior form, which is shaped to picture a present crisis, abides the fire that kindles true poetry. He writes in "The Dead":

"Their hands are empty cups,
No dream is in their hearts.
Their eyes are like deserted rooms
From which the guest departs.

Ah, living men are fair,
Clean-limbed and straight and strong,
But dead men lie like broken lutes
Whose dying slays a song."

The collection also includes "Poems of Panama," "Gayheart," "Miscellaneous Poems," "Poems About Town" and "Dialect Poems." "In a Death House" (spring) voices the best thought that men are giving to the matter of prison reform. This stanza holds the pith of the argument:

"A death-doomed man may sometimes dream
Beyond life's little door;
And, dreaming, come at last to see
His matter to the core,
And know himself more fit to live
Than e'er he was before."

The "Imperial Japanese Poems of the Meiji Era" have been translated by Frank Alanson Lombard, Professor of English Literature and Education, Doshisha University; Lecturer in English Literature, Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. The *tanka* are selected from many of those written by the sovereigns of the Meiji Era, and keep to the original syllabic structure of thirty-one syllables divided into lines of five, seven, five, seven, seven. The poems are crystallizations of the best thought of the period (1868 to 1912), gathered as it were in little flawless vases of jade.

¹ Songs of the Workaday World. By Berton Braley. George H. Doran. 160 pp. \$1.

² The Factories, with Other Lyrics. By Margaret Widdemer. John C. Winston. 160 pp. \$1.

³ The Little Book of American Poets. Edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Houghton, Mifflin. 306 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ The Quiet Hour. Edited by Fitzroy Carrington. Houghton, Mifflin. 113 pp. 75 cents.

⁵ The White Messenger and Other War Poems. By Edith M. Thomas. Richard Badger. 91 pp. 50 cents.

⁶ Poems By Dana Burnet. Harper. 268 pp. \$1.20.

⁷ Imperial Japanese Poems of the Meiji Era. Edited by F. A. Lombard. Kyoto, Japan.

The poem to the skylark is one of the most lovely in the collection—

"High in the heavens,
Above all earth-born shadows,
Soareth the skylark,
With music sweet alluring
The hearts of longing mortals."

The Emperor Mutsuhito was born in 1852. Now, when the coronation of his son, Emperor Yoshihito, has become so recently a matter of history, it is of interest to find in these *tanka* a revelation of "His Revered Father." The book is exquisitely bound, and illustrated with Japanese drawings.

A "Vision of War"

MR. LINCOLN COLCORD has written a remarkable book, "Vision of War."¹ His argument minimizes the physical suffering of war and exalts its spiritual glory. He has written with fresh impulse, originality, and power. Technically, the book follows the unrhymed rhythmic forms of Walt Whitman's poetry. Mr. Colcord arraigns all the facilities of civilization, the nations of the world, and the particular civic development of his own country before the bar of conscience. He warns each nation in turn of the gnawing worm of materialism. The best he can hope for America is a succession of desperate wars for the sake of her spirit. He perceives that America is "bound for war," and yet he writes toward the end of the book:

"I believe in giving up, rather than holding, possessions;

"I believe that men can be brought both to vote, and to run for office, in unselfishness.

"I believe that a democracy can be governed by love."

"Democracy of the World, I see! Republic of Humanity! The Brotherhood of Man!"

While there would seem to be a contradiction between the theory that peace brings about the decay of the soul, and of nations, and the prophecy of an era of universal brotherhood, nevertheless "Vision of War" will set people thinking because of its splendid and courageous appeal to individuals and nations to stem the tide of selfishness and fight,—if fight they must,—"for renunciation, endurance, forbearance, fortitude, self-control," the imperishable possessions of the human soul.

Lincoln Colcord was born at sea off Cape Horn in 1883. He has had an interesting and a varied life. Nearly his entire boyhood was spent at sea with his father on voyages to China and trading in Eastern Waters. His books, "The Drifting Diamond," and "The Game of Life and Death," a volume of sea tales, have been favorably compared with those of Joseph Conrad. He is living at present in Searsport, Maine.

PLAYS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

MUCH interest has been taken of late in patriotic and humanitarian movements that are intended to facilitate the nationalization of foreign-born and native-born citizens, and to promote a general understanding of the English language and the duties of citizenship.

A National Americanization Committee has been formed in New York; President Butler of Columbia University announces a course in training for adult immigrants in citizenship, and President Hadley of Yale, and President Wheeler of the University of California are interested in furthering any plans that will tend to promote loyalty to the United States. The article by Mr. Ferris in this number of the REVIEW describes the interesting experience of Los Angeles.

Somewhat in advance of these excellent and dignified efforts for the promulgation of nationalism, Mr. Percy Mackaye prepared a masque or ritual for use in schools, wherever it is desirable to present true ideals of patriotism.² It is particularly gracious in its conception and presentation, and educators will be grateful to Mr. Mackaye for this aid to citizenship.

In "The Immigrants,"³ a new lyric drama, Mr.

Mackaye gives us a poignant picture of the problems that confront the friendless immigrant who comes to our shores eagerly in hope of better things. The introduction is by Mr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island.

The first play of the modern Jewish theater to be translated into English is "The Treasure,"⁴ by David Pinski, a contemporary Jewish writer. It is a work of great power and significance which every student of the drama should read. Ludwig Lewisohn, who has skillfully rendered the translation, writes in the preface: "The prose of Pinski is as subtly beautiful as Maeterlinck's or Yeats': in passion and reality the Jewish playwright surpasses both the Flemish and the Irish neo-romanticist." This is not over-praise, and, aside from literary values, Mr. Lewisohn calls attention to the power of this drama in transcending the merely ethnic and the merely national to portray man's age-long struggle for earthly possessions. "The Treasure" gives us a great moral lesson on the use and the abuse of money. It shows money as the ancient root of all evil; and it reveals money also as the servant of the wise, the giver of power, liberty, self-respect, and happiness. Tillie, the daughter of the gravedigger, who lavishes her small treasure in fine

¹ Vision of War. By Lincoln Colcord. Macmillan. 149 pp. \$1.25.

² The New Citizenship. By Percy Mackaye. Macmillan. 50 cents.

³ The Immigrants. By Percy Mackaye. B. W. Huebsch. 138 pp. \$1.

⁴ The Treasure. By David Pinski. B. W. Huebsch. 194 pp. \$1.

raiment in order to dream for a day that she has a lover, will convict every heart that clothes itself in indifference to the dreams of the poor.

The public owes the indefatigable Mr. Barrett Clark a debt of gratitude for having made available, in excellent English translation, the work of many foreign playwrights. His recent translations include: "The Village," by Octave Feuillet; "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," by Moliere; "The Beneficent Bear," by Goldoni, and "The Black Pearl," by Victorien Sardou. These plays are published by Samuel French and listed at twenty-five cents each.

Another interesting volume of translations by Mr. Clark offers "Four Plays"¹ translated from the French of Emile Augier. He writes that this French dramatist was to the theater of his time what Brieux is to the stage of to-day; that Augier is of particular interest because he has always

stood for the middle classes, for ideals of "order, regularity, justice, the family and fireside."

John Masefield's latest play is a tragedy in three acts entitled "The Faithful."² It is founded on an old and famous legend of Japan. The amazing genius that flashed upon the literary world in Masefield's poems, comes to its full maturity of dramatic expression in this moving play.

Persons who are desirous of reading philosophic discussion in dramatic form will enjoy reading "The Unveiling,"³ a poetic drama in five acts, by Jackson Boyd. The action of the drama takes place in a dream. The statues of the Gods Ormazd and Ahriman come to life in order to teach the world the nature of truth, and to solve the various problems of life. The book is remarkable for the presentation along with the solution of each problem of humanity, the contradiction or duality of thought, the opposite, which must, philosophically speaking, accompany it.

FOUR VOLUMES OF ESSAYS

DR. HUGH BLACK, author of the popular book "Friendship," presents his analysis of the unrest in religious, scientific, and social conditions, in a book of essays entitled "The New World."⁴ Broadly speaking, his conclusions point to the best methods of re-shaping the message of Christianity to fit the needs of the age. Notable among these essays is "The Movement of Democracy," in which Dr. Black writes with force and conviction of the theory that underlies democratic government. The power that sweeps through this book is expressed in a paragraph from the closing essay, "The Victory of Faith": "We live not by logic, but by primal faiths and intuitions." And through intuition and faith he sees the world moving to "realize the visions of human brotherhood."

In "The Social Principle,"⁵ Mr. Horace Holley endeavors to tear down the walls of personal experience that entomb individuals in separate cells of consciousness and bring men into the light of a universal social consciousness which shall blaze forth with unified effort and aspiration. He feels that in each closed cell there beats a great rhythm, the rhythm of forces which we do not understand, but which compel us to bring forth that which is to be new nations, new eras, new religions; a greater Reality before which the old Reality must pass away. He views the war not according to the "reality of the drama"; he sees the Christian Era at war with an era still so young that it has not yet been named. A fine and courageous book.

"The Woman Movement,"⁶ by A. L. McCrim-

mon, is a very valuable book for anyone who wishes to understand the "woman question" in all ages and in all countries. It is logical and non-partisan. After reviewing woman's position in antiquity and touching upon her position in the eighteenth century, when Mme. Doyen refuted the French production that attempted to prove that woman did not belong to the human species, he proceeds through a summary of the present-day phases of woman to his conclusion that "woman as a personality has a right to test her powers. She is not the ward of man. Let her choose her sphere and evoke its limitations." He does not approve of man's "Machiavellian policy of keeping wives and daughters ignorant," and he assumes that the woman question is a larger question than that of motherhood. Society should, however, be "concerned about undue economic pressure defeminizing woman and rendering her unfit for maternity."

The war has done a great deal to stimulate an interest in the reading of Russian novels and plays. The average reader needs a volume that will serve as an introduction to things Russian and Russian modes of thinking before he plunges into the grim realism of Dostoieffsky, Artsibashev, Andrieff, and Kuprin. Mr. Stephen Graham's book on Russia, "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary,"⁷ will fill this need. The meaning of the title,—which is not altogether a fortunate one,—is that the spirit of Christianity found in the East,—and Mr. Graham includes Russia in this generalization of locality,—is the spirit of "Mary," while the dominant impulse of Christianity in the West is that of "Martha,"—careful about many things. The material of the book is a series of brilliantly written sketches that picture the conditions of life in Russia, and also in Egypt, after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Graham has been for many years a close student of Russian life.

¹ Four Plays. By Emile Augier. Translated by Barrett Clark. Alfred Knopf. 231 pp. \$1.50.

² The Faithful. By John Masefield. Macmillan. 170 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Unveiling. By Jackson Boyd. Putnams. 255 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ The New World. By Hugh Black. Revell. 240 pp. \$1.

⁵ The Social Principle. By Horace Holley. Lawrence Gomme. 97 pp. 75 cents.

⁶ The Woman Movement. By A. L. McCrimmon. The Griffith & Rowland Press. 234 pp. \$1.

⁷ The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary. By Stephen Graham. Macmillan. 296 pp. \$2.

FINANCIAL NEWS

I.—SECURITIES OF INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

THE war in Europe had not been in progress four months when wholesale paring of dividends among American industrial companies began to occur. By the first of January, 1915, no less than 150 corporations had either reduced, passed, or "deferred" payments on stocks, common and preferred, involving losses of millions of dollars to investors. The largest numbers of cuts were among iron and steel, copper, oil, and automobile concerns. They all depend upon industrial activity to make them prosperous enough to divide profits with shareholders, but the conflict in Europe, with its blockades and moratoriums, had, figuratively, laid them flat on their backs.

A composite explanation from the managers of these companies as to why they reduced or passed dividends would be that the safeguarding of working capital compelled it. Money at that time was costing the average company 6 per cent. and a commission that made the total from 7 to 8 per cent. People were not paying their bills promptly and there was a tendency to hoard money. Even though one were willing to pay the market price for accommodations the amount was in such small sums as to be worthless. So, when the semi-annual dividend period came around in October or November of the corporation with \$15,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock outstanding, it was decided to hold the \$525,000 in the treasury as "working capital" instead of paying it out in dividends. Others stopped paying because they could not afford to draw on their surplus, not having earned the amount required. One of these was the United States Steel, which had been making quarterly disbursements of \$6,250,000. These it stopped entirely. Nearly a dozen of the Standard Oil Subsidiaries, supposedly very wealthy and with an enviable dividend record, all of a sudden found themselves faced with a famine in funds and they, too, reduced, passed, or "deferred" payments.

Naturally there was a tremendous shrinkage in the securities of all industrial companies. Many of them were unsalable in the open markets during the period when the New York Stock Exchange was closed. This

was the time when Bethlehem Steel common sold at \$30, which has since sold at \$600, and General Motors at about \$50, which the other day reached the equivalent of \$600 a share. The chief reason why people would not buy this class then was that they were known to have too large liabilities for their capital, were frequent borrowers at high interest rates, and had been prodigal with dividends in flush times.

With the lapse of a year such a complete change in corporation finances as probably never occurred in this country in a similar period has taken place. Since June alone 135 different concerns have either placed their dividends back on the 1914 basis or have paid more than they did then or had ever paid. Not a few of this number made their first disbursements to stockholders within this period. In the list are twenty-five munition-making concerns, a dozen iron and steel manufacturers and a similar number of motor companies, thirteen sugar producers and refiners, nearly thirty copper, lead, and zinc producers and an additional group of smelters and refiners, ten oil companies, and nearly a score of public utilities whose financial position had been reversed by the industrial activity throughout the United States.

Radical as this change has been there are other developments that have even greater significance and on these the new investment position of many manufacturing and allied concerns is to be made.

This position rests on a reduction of liabilities, in some cases taking the form of a floating debt, in others of short-term notes, and in still others of early maturing bonds. No such opportunity has ever been given to put the corporation house in order as is provided in the rapid accumulation of profits on war contracts or the furnishing of other supplies to Europe. If advantage is taken of this condition the industrials will fortify themselves against many lean years, and their credit will average nearer to that of the railroads and public utilities than it had ever been believed it could do.

Let us take three concrete illustrations from the list of companies that have been

conspicuous this year for the appreciation in the value of their common stocks. The first is Bethlehem Steel. This concern has outstanding an issue of \$19,777,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds. They are redeemable at 105 on proper notice prior to the semi-annual interest day. It is quite possible that these bonds, which do not mature until the year 1942, may be paid off with the profits of the corporation, which would leave a very small fixed charge ahead of the preferred and common stocks. The second instance is that of the General Motors Company, which has already paid from profits an issue of about \$8,000,000 notes so that there are no obligations ahead of stocks. A third situation is that of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, which has \$10,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds out and due in 1940. There is a very strong sentiment among the directors of this corporation that it should make hay while the sun shines and rid itself of this mortgage which costs \$500,000 per annum in interest. Other cases are those of the Du Pont Powder Company, which proposes to substitute stocks for its $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds, the Aetna Explosives Company, which has been anticipating payment on its notes as it could do with its rising returns, and a number of mining and metal concerns. The writer also has in mind the private policies of several large sugar producing companies which have been struggling for years against poor crops, low prices, tariff handicaps, and what not, but are now earning from 40 to 60 per cent. on their common stocks. There is great pressure on them to make heavy cash disbursements, but the managers of these companies believe that they should first establish a cash fund of large enough size to make future financing easy and if they have obligations that are maturing within a few years pay them off now. Similar views are held by one important electric company engaged in war-munition manufacture. Then there are countless factories throughout the East and Middle West that have been struggling along for years on small profits but have made enough this year to cancel their debts and establish a surplus and who are provident enough not to dissipate this profit in reckless financing. The stock equities in all these companies has obviously gone up at a tremendous pace.

What is undoubtedly the most remarkable instance of a turn of fortune from poverty to princeliness is that furnished by the International Mercantile Marine. For a year this company had been losing money, and

last April, having defaulted six months before on its bond interest, a receiver was appointed. A plan of reorganization was drawn up which involved an assessment on the stockholders. Hardly had this been promulgated when it was learned that the earnings of the corporation were in excess of any other period in its history and that instead of being in the bankruptcy courts it ought to be paying dividends. Shareholders united against the plan and soon secured radical modifications. The point is that at the rate profits are accruing each month it would be possible to pay off in cash and some new securities, at par, an issue of over \$52,000,000 of collateral trust $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds and another issue of \$17,000,000 odd first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the International Navigation Company. It has not infrequently happened that the net earnings of some months have been equivalent to the total net of previous years. This is not only due to the tremendous amount of tonnage offered, but to the highest scale of rates ever put into effect on transatlantic service.

From these facts it is obvious that industrial securities must have been given a new place in the minds of discriminating investors.

Therefore, the main suggestion of this article is that the person with ready funds study the subjoined list of twenty-five preferred stocks of industrial companies, any one of which may be recommended for investment:

PREFERRED STOCKS AND THEIR RETURN

	Approximate Price	Dividend Rate	Yield on Investment
American Beet Sugar.....	94	6	6.40
American Car & Foundry....	118	7	5.93
American Locomotive	102	7	6.85
American Smelting & Refining	111	7	6.30
American Sugar	118	7	5.93
American Tobacco	109	6	5.50
Baldwin Locomotive	112	7	6.25
Central Leather	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6.33
General Chemical	115	6	5.20
General Motors	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5.58
International Harvester, N. J.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6.35
Liggett & Myers	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5.86
National Biscuit	126	7	5.50
National Lead	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6.33
Pierre Lorillard	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6.00
Railway Steel Springs.....	101	7	6.90
Pressed Steel Car.....	105	7	6.70
Republic Iron & Steel.....	110	7	6.40
Sears Roebuck	126	7	5.50
Studebaker	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6.10
United States Rubber.....	108	8	7.40
United States Steel.....	116	7	6.00
Virginia-Carolina Chemical..	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7.00
Willys-Overland	115	7	6.05
Woolworth	124	7	5.65

In the two years prior to 1915 the American Car and Foundry Company earned its preferred stock dividend by a margin of about \$1,500,000. The surplus over the American Smelting and Refining preferred for the same period was \$3,350,000. That available for General Motors preferred was seven times the amount required, and this year nearly fourteen times the requirements. National Biscuit preferred for the last five years has been earning from two and a half to three times its dividend needs. In 1914 and 1913 Sears Roebuck earned a surplus of \$18,000,000 for preferred dividends required of \$1,100,000. Studebaker Corporation earned its preferred in 1914 five times over. United States Rubber has earned an annual average balance of \$3,200,000 since 1912. Of Willys-Overland preferred there is less than \$5,000,000 outstanding, and this is to be retired in favor of a new issue convertible into common stock. The industrial collapse last year made it impossible for the American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, Railway Steel Springs, Republic Iron and Steel,

United States Steel, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical to earn the amounts necessary for their preferred dividends and the margin over Pressed Steel was only \$17,000, but of these only Republic Iron and Steel deferred payment. It has since resumed and is making up the accumulations each quarter. The other had sufficiently large surplus accounts, created in better times, to draw on so their dividend record remains unbroken. It is interesting to note that some of the best results predicted for the year 1915 are those of concerns that had the hardest sledding during 1914.

Some of the above stocks are redeemable at a high premium over par, the dividends on a majority are cumulative, and a portion are strengthened by the working of a sinking fund by which a small percentage of the total stock outstanding is each year retired. The present value of all, however, is the large earnings applicable to them and the policy of reducing from current revenues the obligations that stand as a prior claim ahead.

II.—INVESTORS' QUERIES AND ANSWERS

No. 689. FIRST-MORTGAGE REAL-ESTATE BONDS

From a small salary I have saved a little fund which I have deposited in a local bank at 4 per cent. This rate of interest is not sufficient, so I am writing to inquire if you will assist me with some information as to how I can invest the money in a safe manner to bring me 5 or 6 per cent. I do not want anything speculative, but something that I could turn quickly into cash should occasion demand it. Do you consider that first-mortgage real-estate bonds would meet my requirements? I think I should like a bond maturing in from five to ten years.

The class of bonds which you have under consideration has a very good record for safety, but it is one in connection with which it is necessary for investors to pay particular attention to the character of the banking sponsorship. As a class, such bonds do not have a very satisfactory degree of convertibility. That is to say, they do not enjoy a broad, general market, and in localities where they are not sufficiently well known, their loan or collateral value is not ordinarily high. Many of the reliable banking houses specializing in this class of investments, however, have made it a practise for a good many years to meet this deficiency in convertibility by taking care of all of the legitimate needs of their clients for ready cash, either by repurchasing their offerings at a nominal discount to cover handling charges, or by themselves loaning money on the bonds as collateral.

In going into this type of investment, it would ordinarily be a simple matter for you to meet your requirements as to maturity on account of the fact that practically all real-estate mortgage bonds are nowadays issued in serial form, with a fixed proportion of the outstanding amount payable in annual or semi-annual instalments.

No. 690. CITIES SERVICE STOCKS

I am very anxious to learn the present condition of the Cities Service Company, and am writing to you in the hope that you may be able to give me some trustworthy information. Shortly after I bought the stock of this company, I wrote to you and you gave only a qualified approval of the purchase. I hold only a few shares, but I am disturbed about the suspension of dividends and the way in which the market price has declined. Do you think it would be advisable for me to sell out and take my loss?

You fail to indicate whether your Cities Service shares are the common or preferred, but in either event, we do not believe you are justified in feeling too much concern about the situation. There has recently been a marked tendency to strength in the market position of both the preferred and common shares of this company. We find the preferred nominally quoted at the time of writing at 76½ bid, offered at 78½, and the common at 88 bid, offered at 90. That a rather substantial reason exists for this betterment in the market position of the stock is evident from the fact that the company reported for the period between October 1, 1914, and September 30, 1915, a surplus amounting to \$1,890,955, as against \$1,125,854 for the corresponding period of the previous year. For September alone,—the last month for which complete figures are available,—surplus was \$163,488, as against only \$91,170 for September, 1914. And a still further evidence of the generally improved position of the company is found in the fact that provision has been made for resuming regular monthly cash dividends of one-half of one per cent. on the preferred shares beginning the first of the new year.

Everything considered, we think unquestionably the thing for you to do is to retain your holdings of the stock, at least for the time being.